

FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA

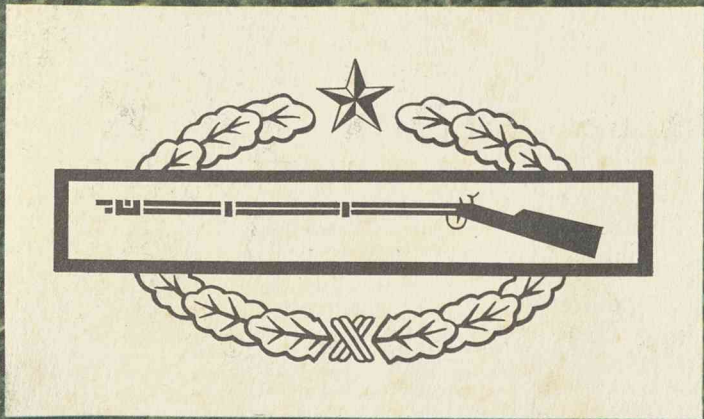
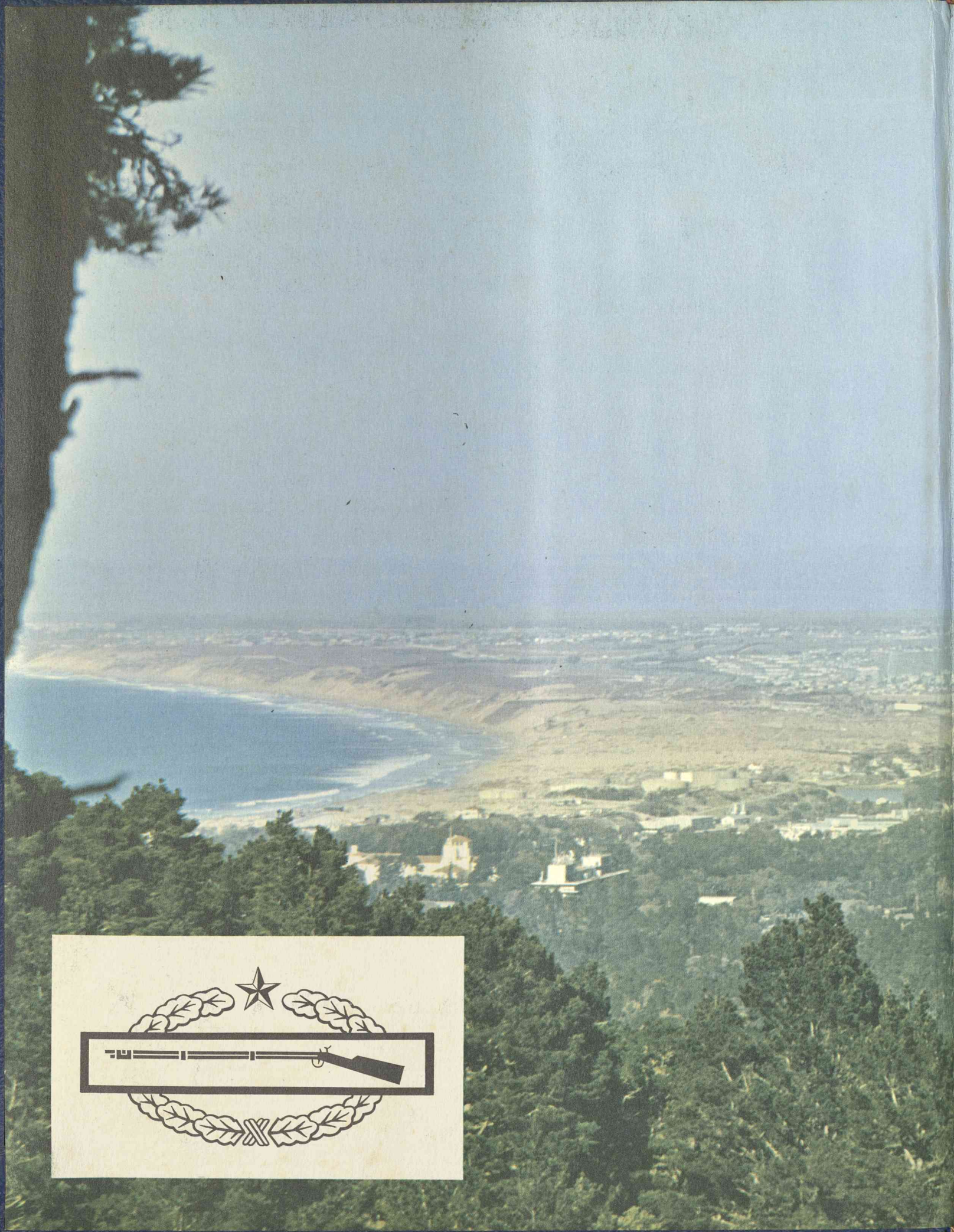


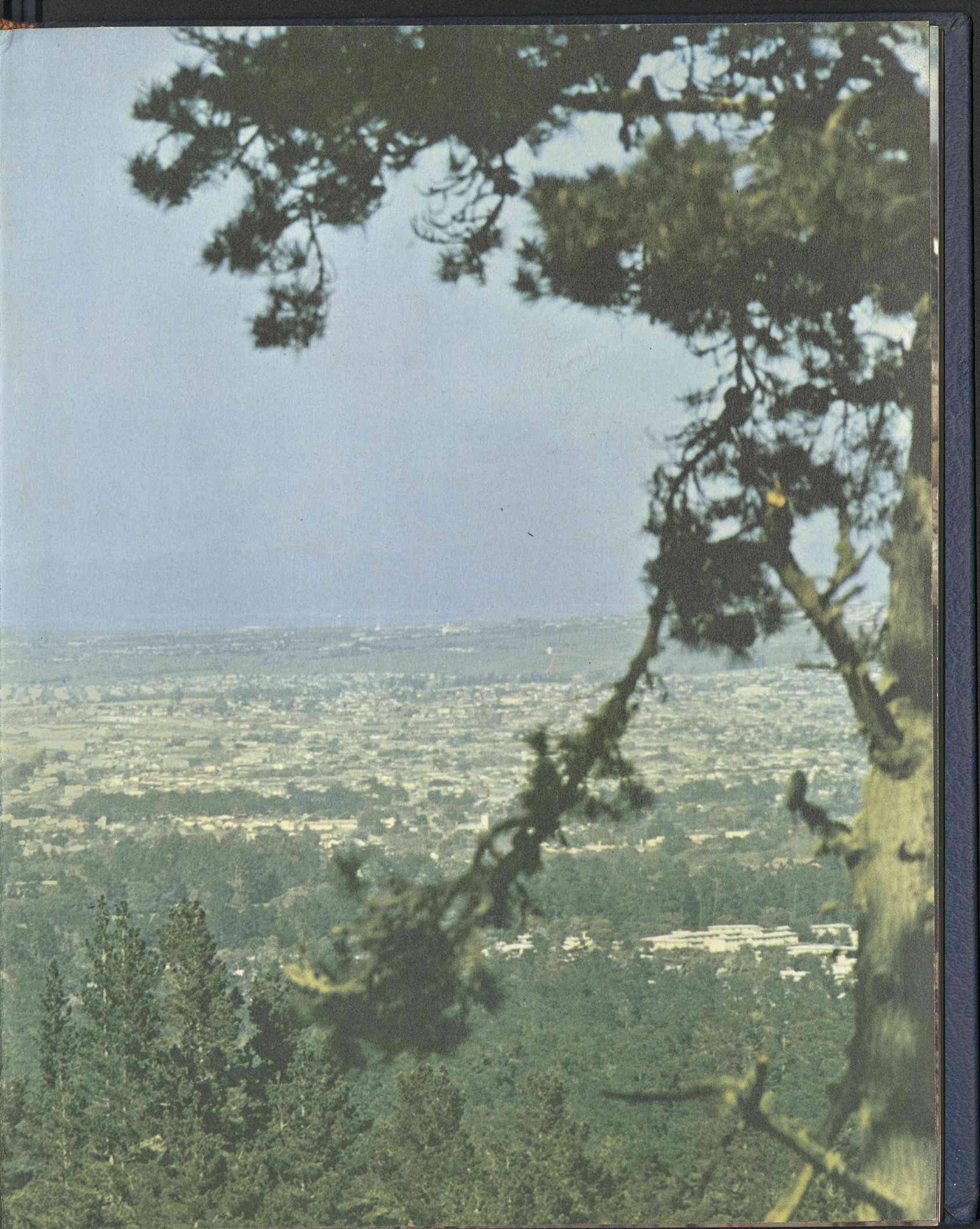
U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER INFANTRY

COMPANY B

1st BATTALION

3d BRIGADE





history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

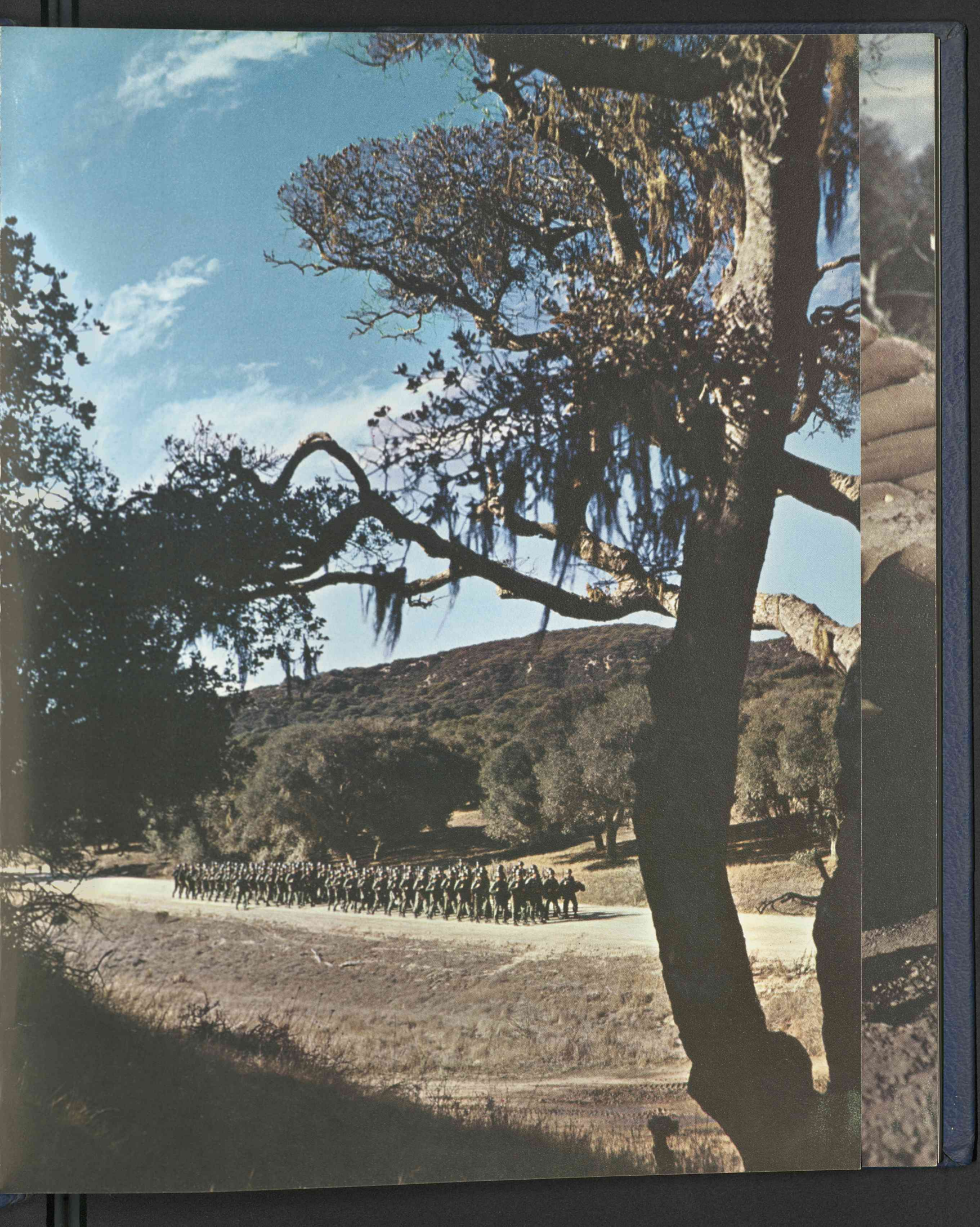
The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

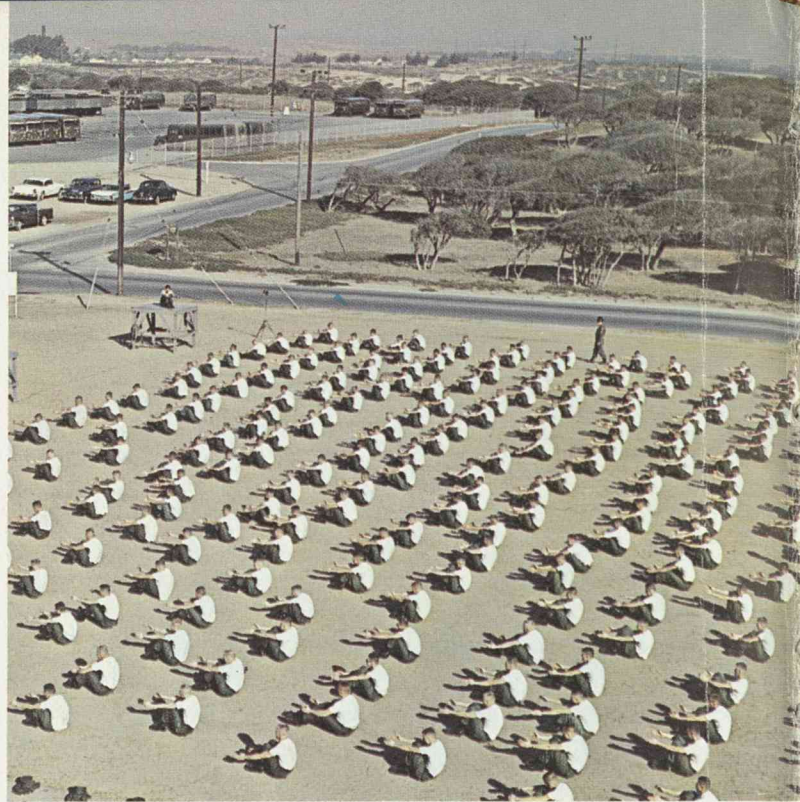
It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

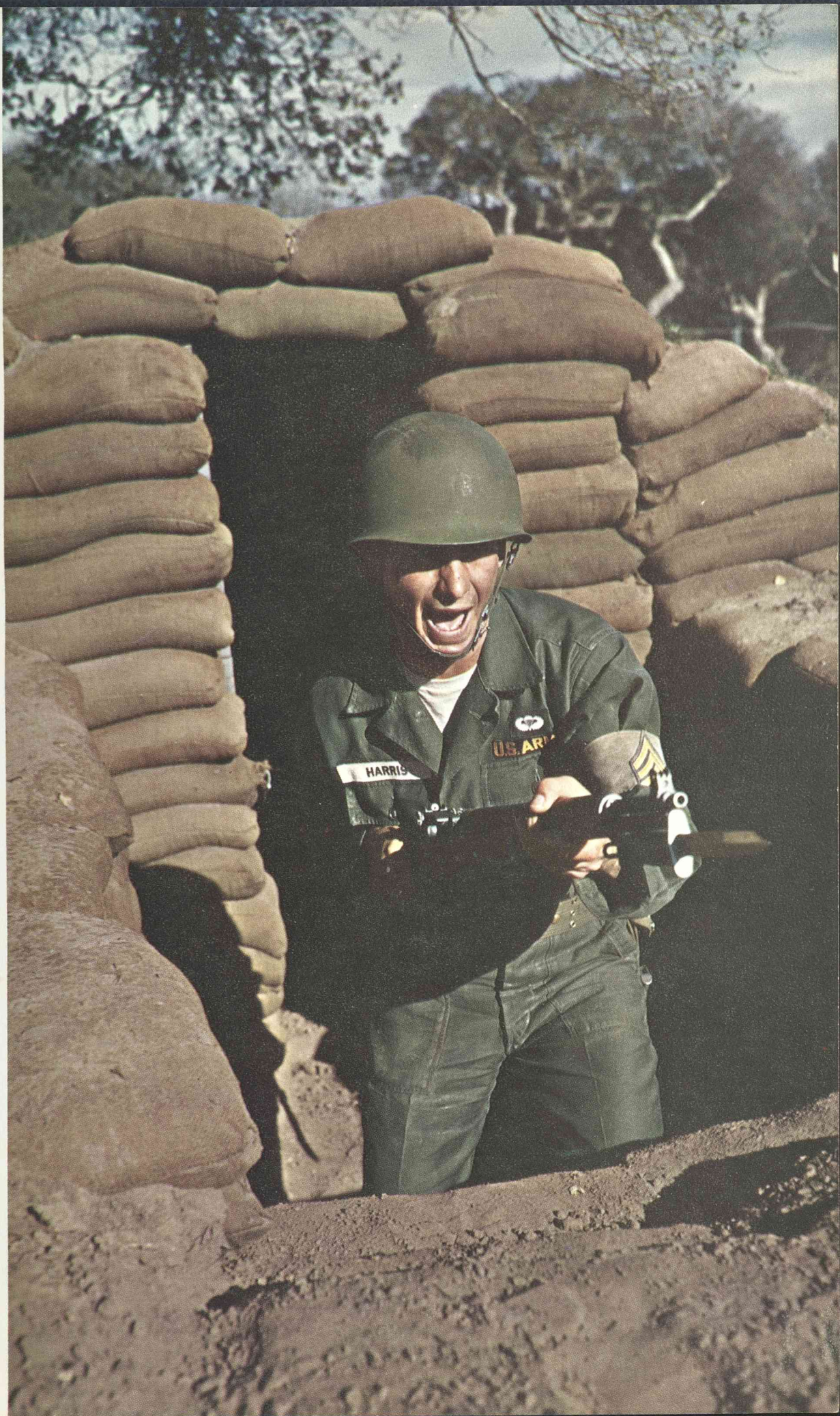
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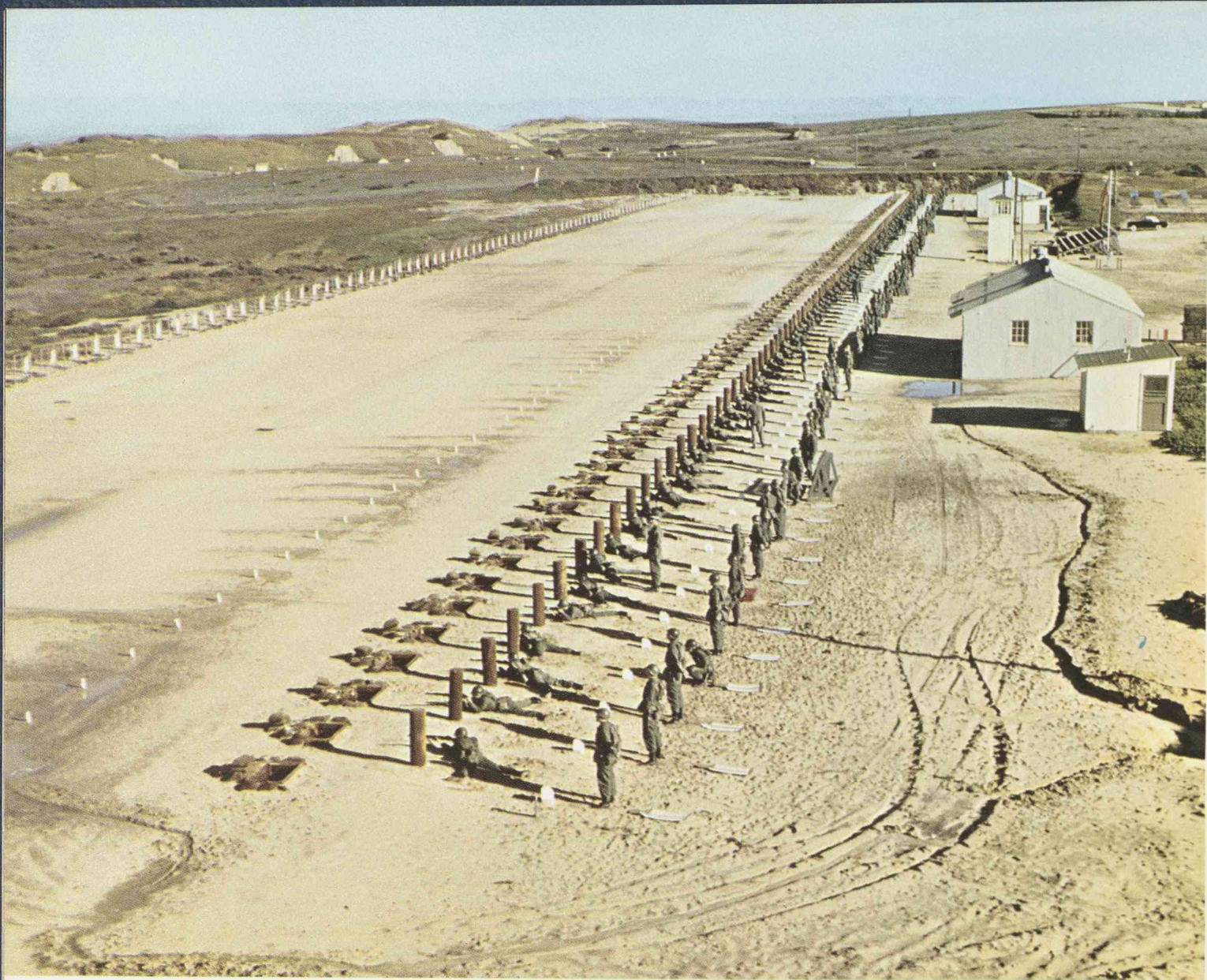


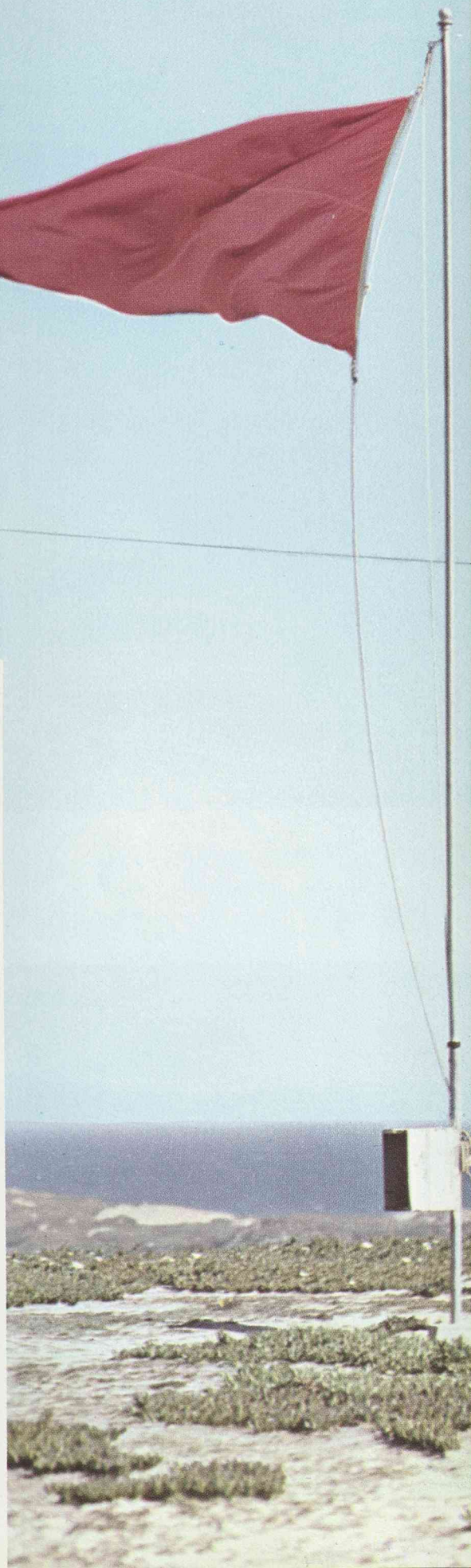


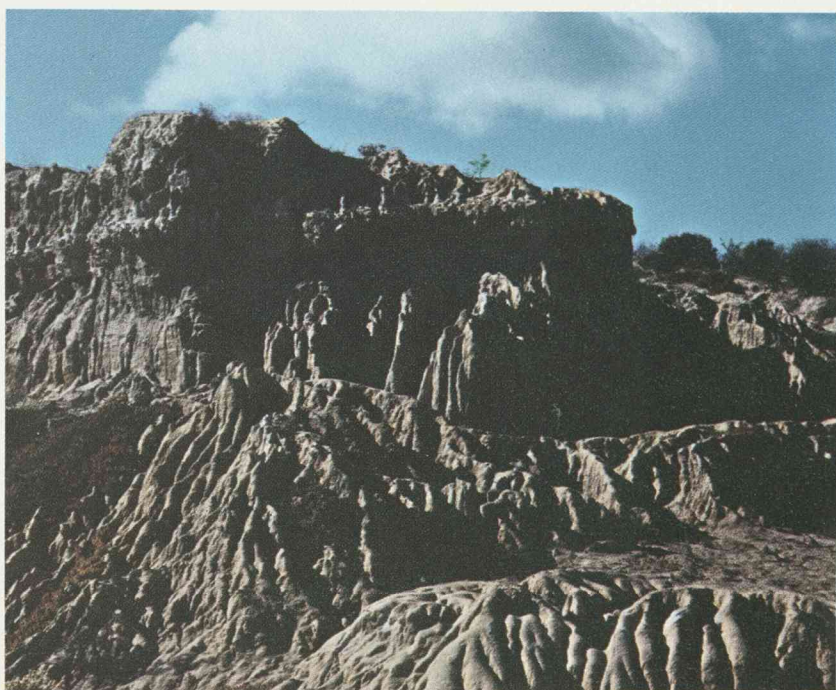
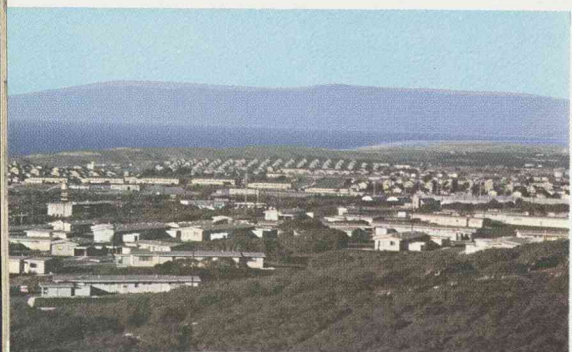
physical fitness









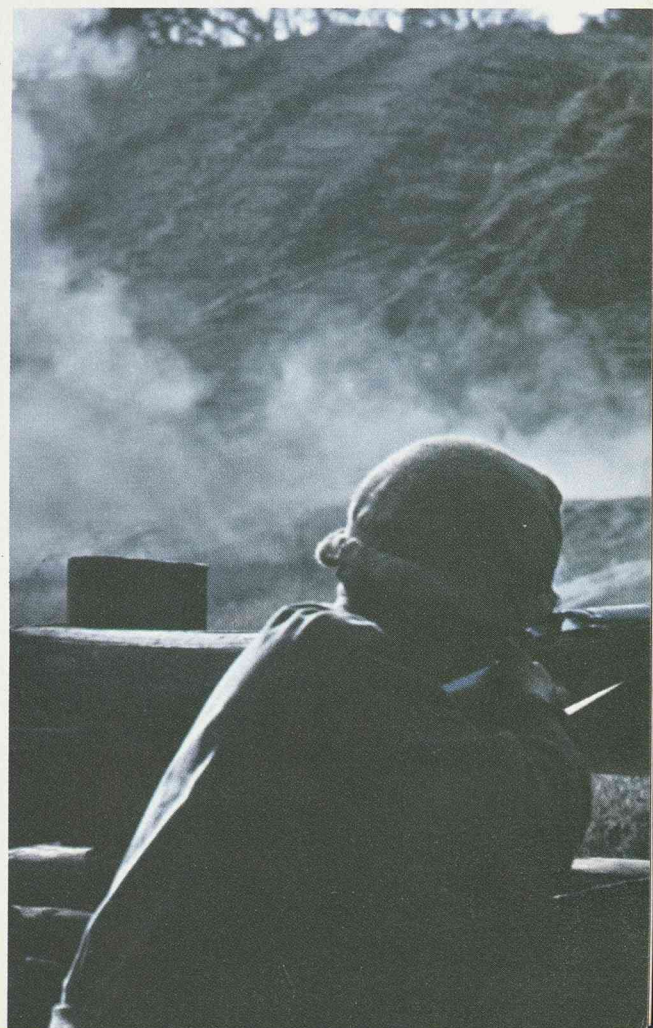
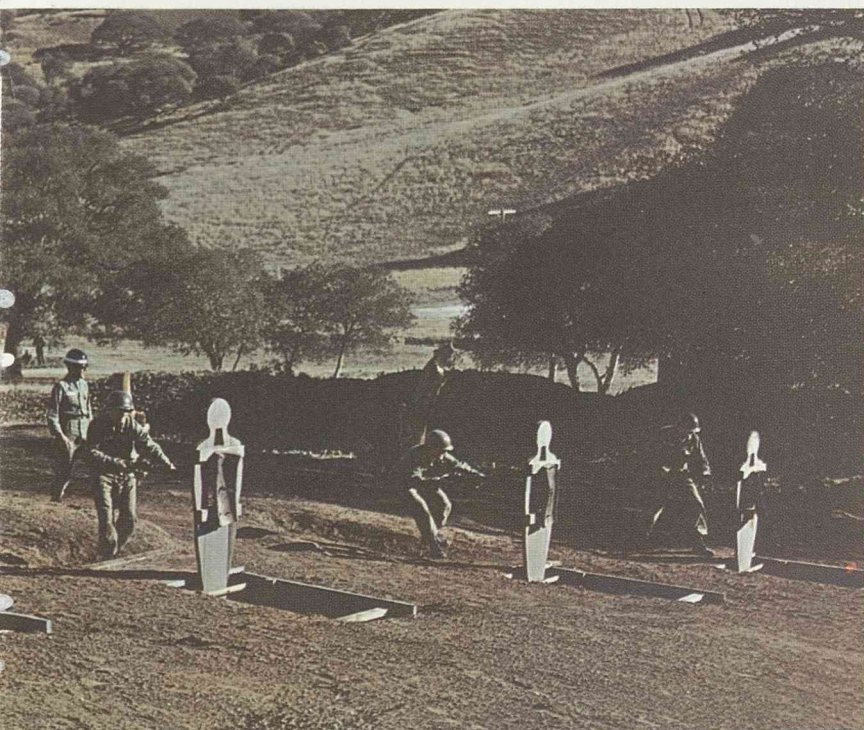
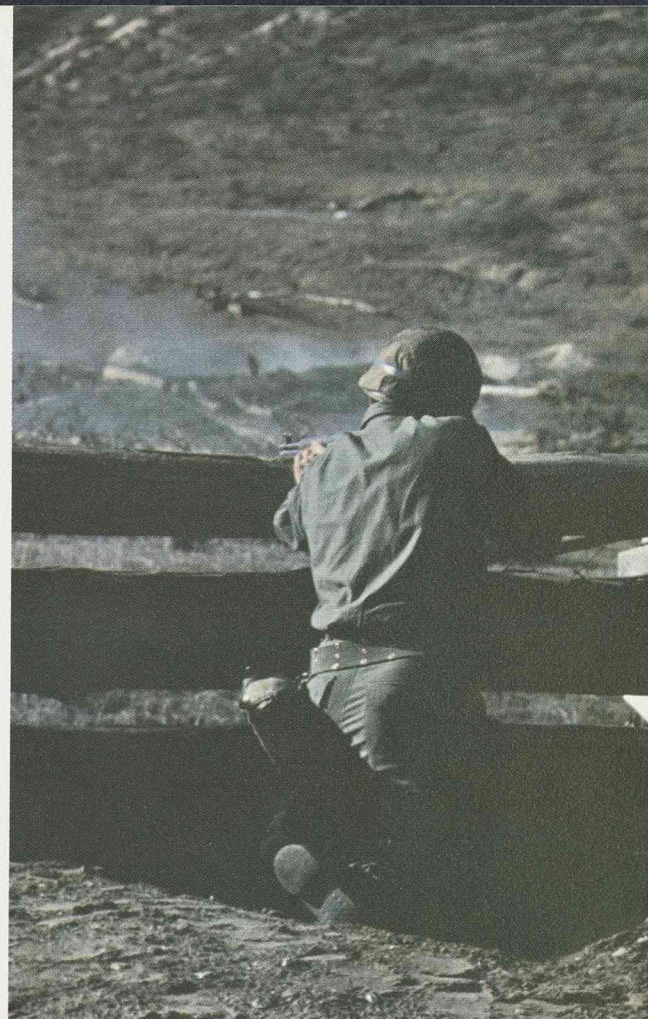


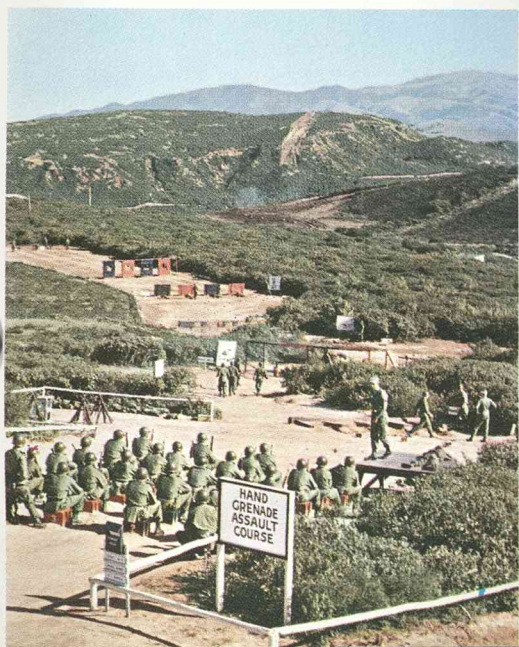


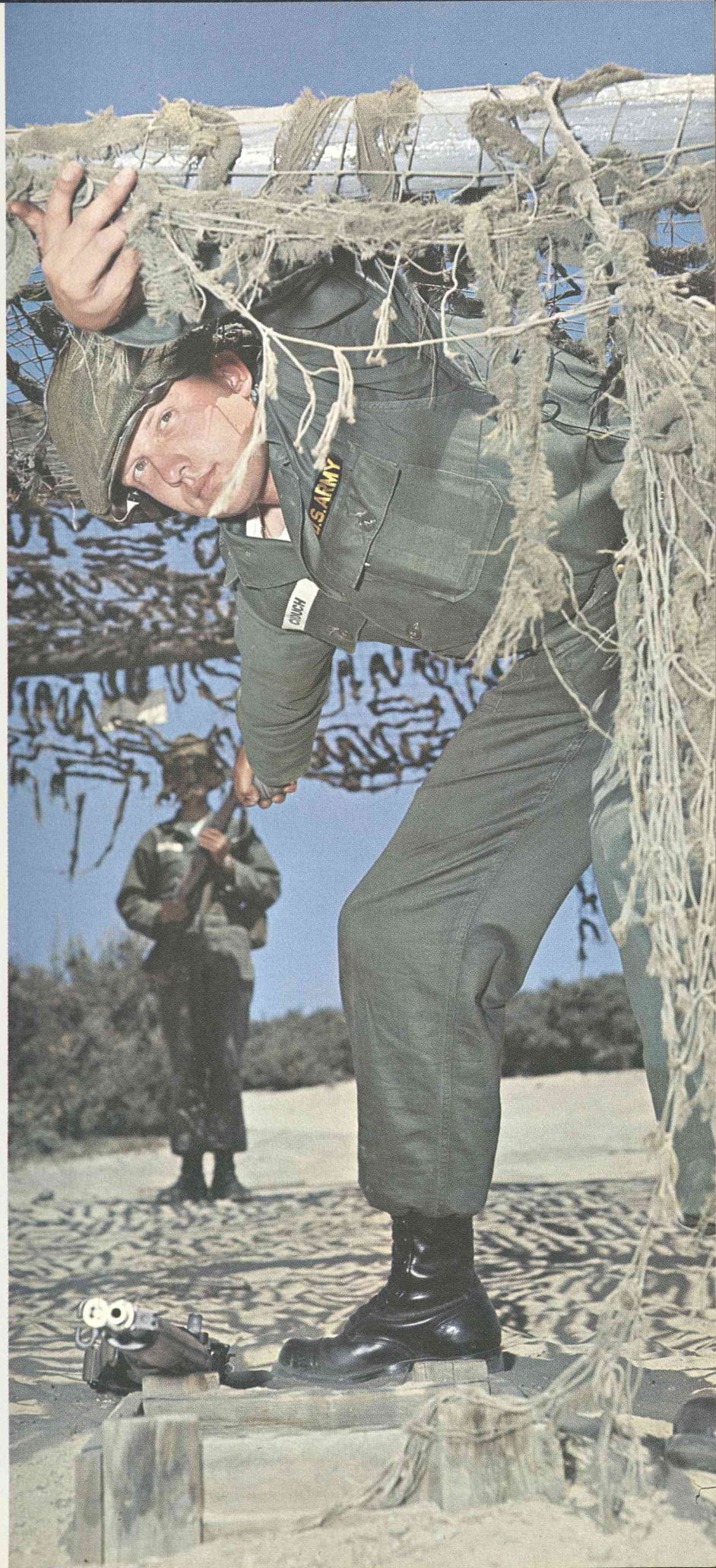


close combat course

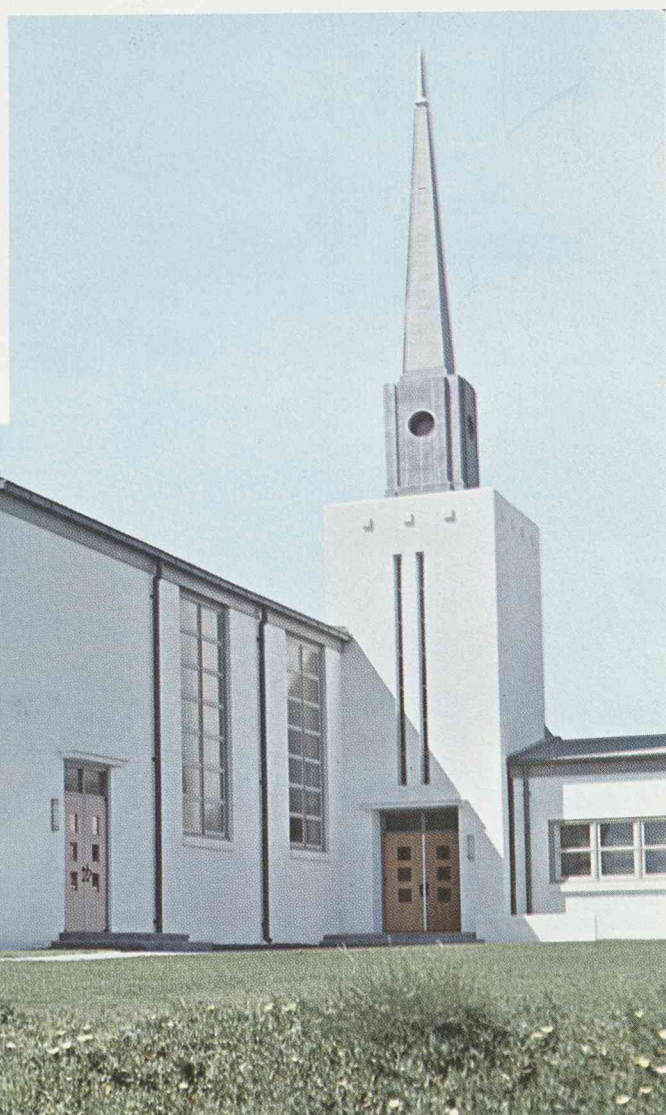
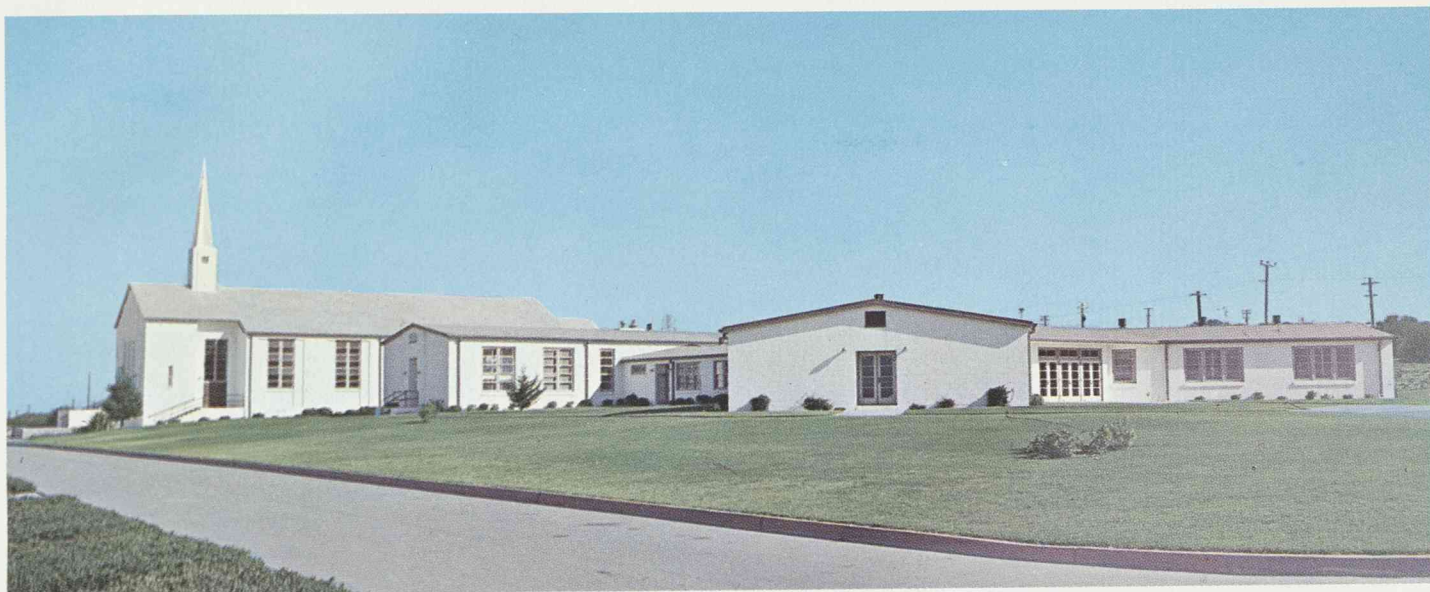




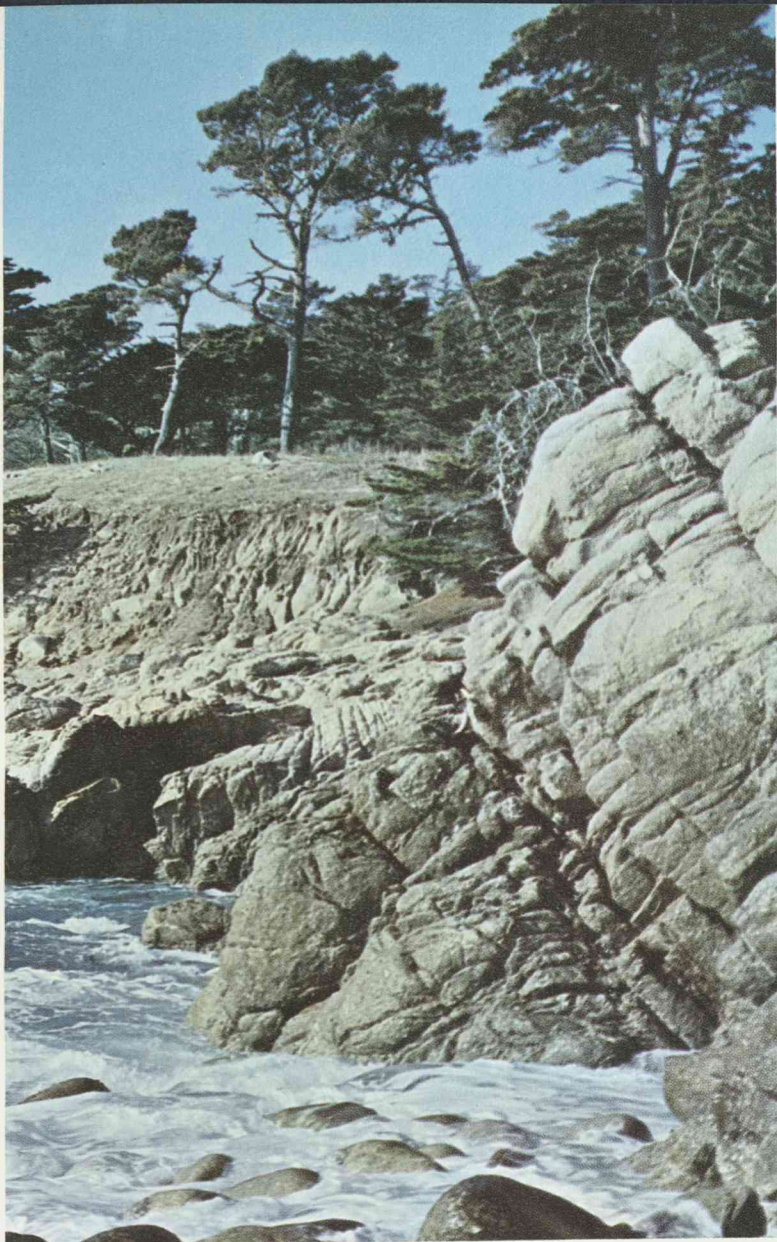












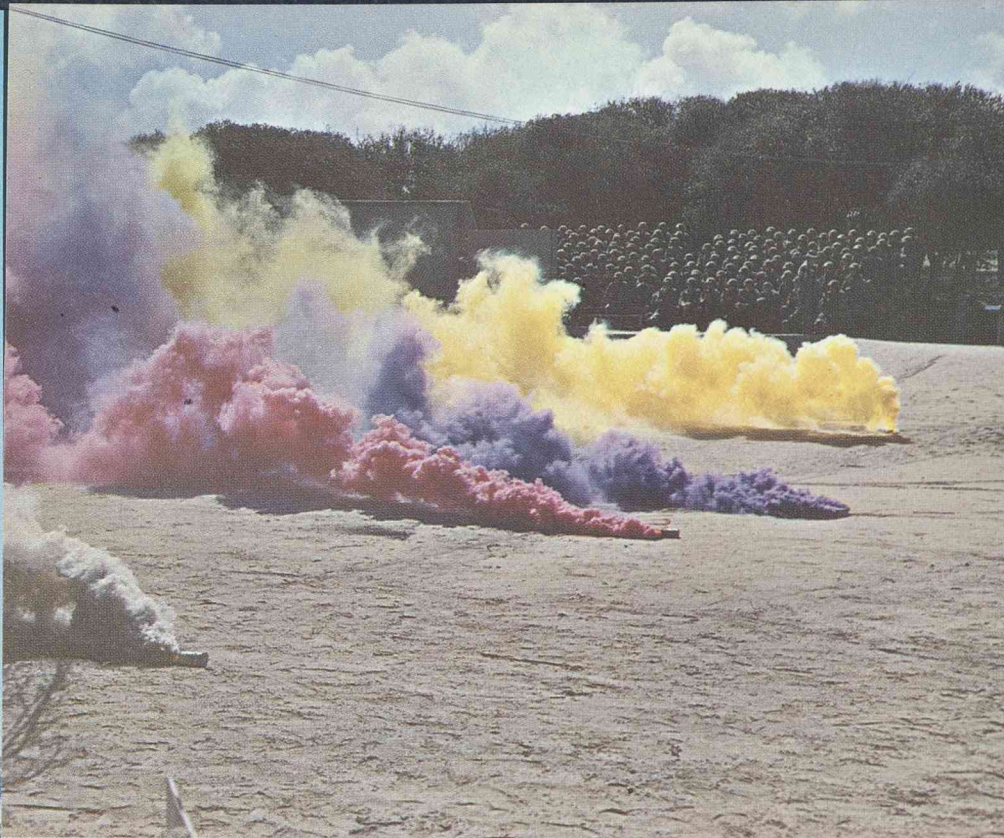
17-mile drive presidio of monterey

golf course

red cross

colton hall



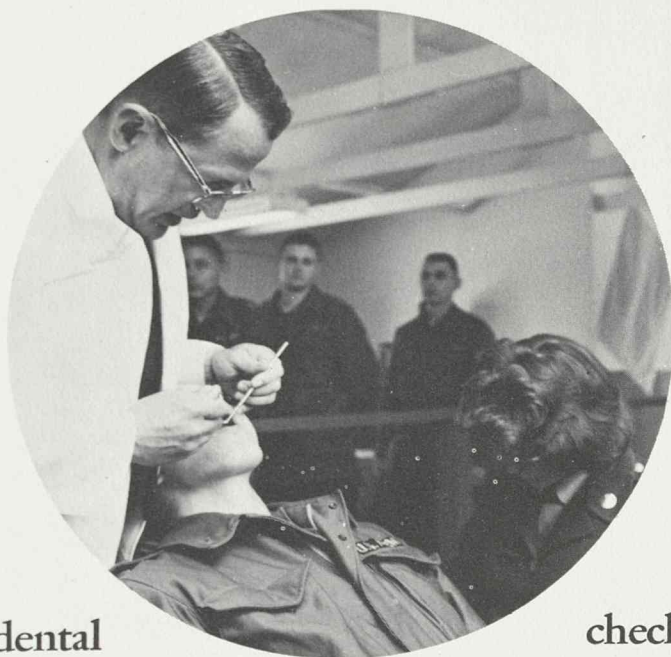


interior and exterior of new service club





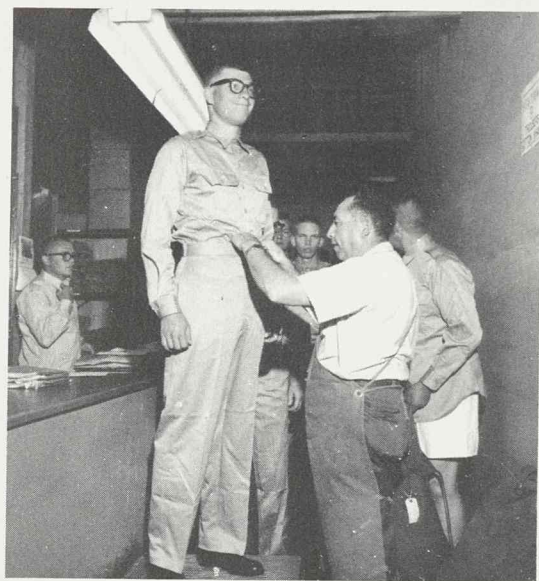
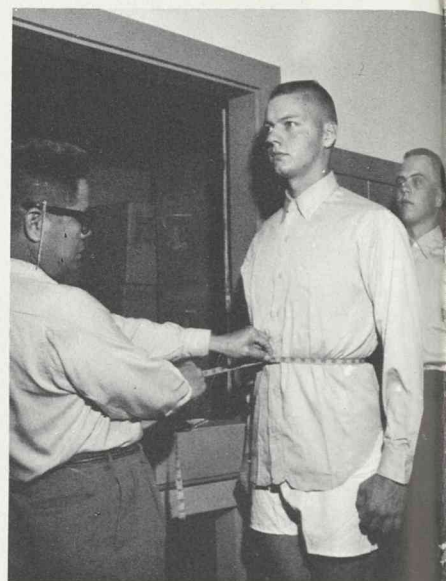
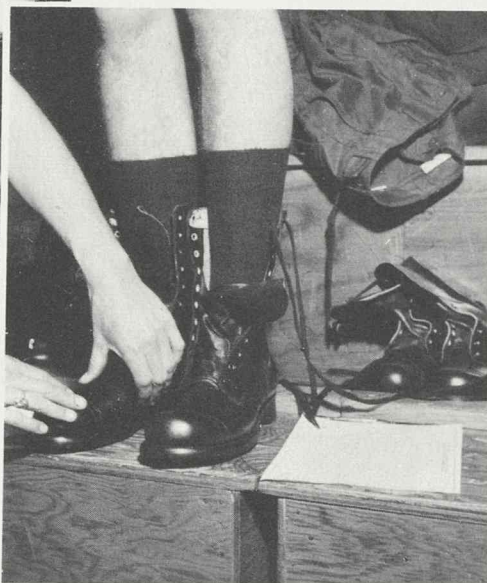
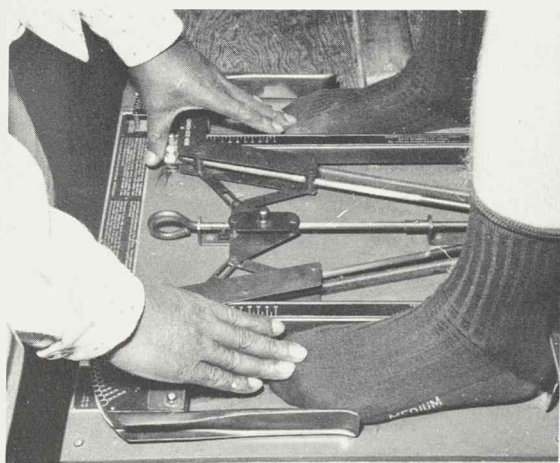
receiving
center



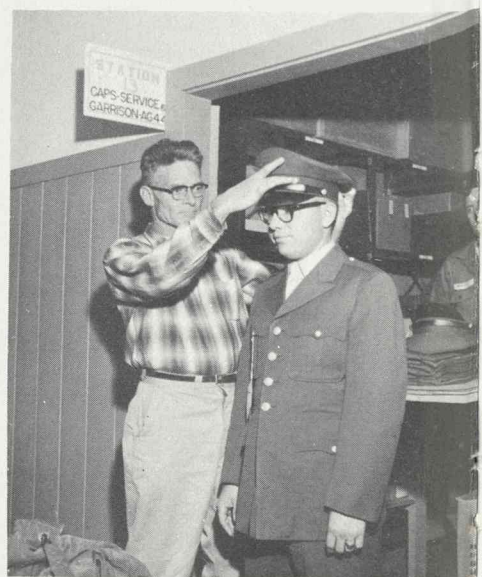
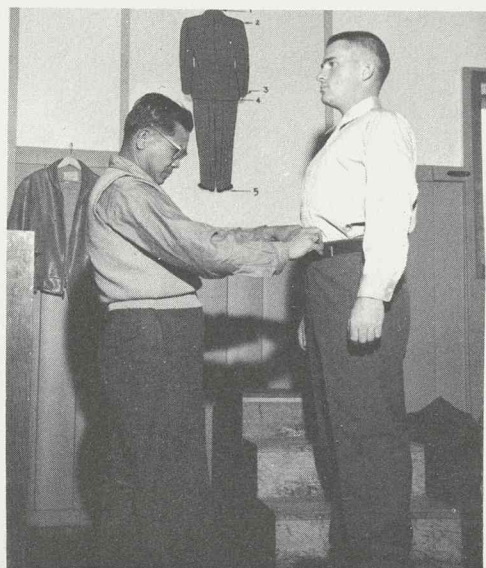
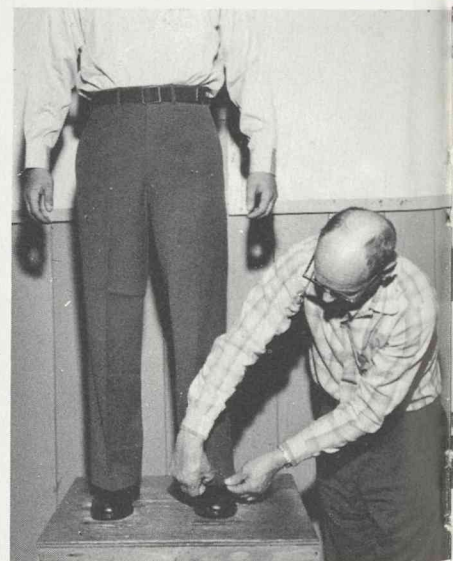
dental

check

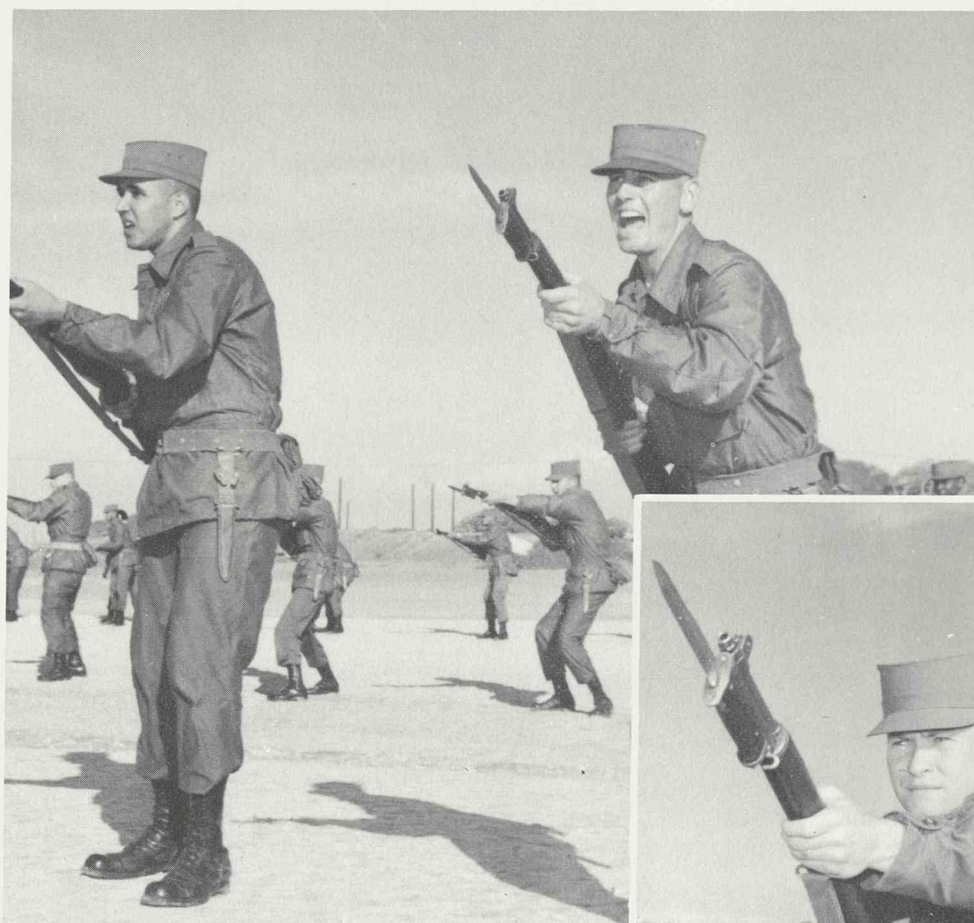




clothing issue

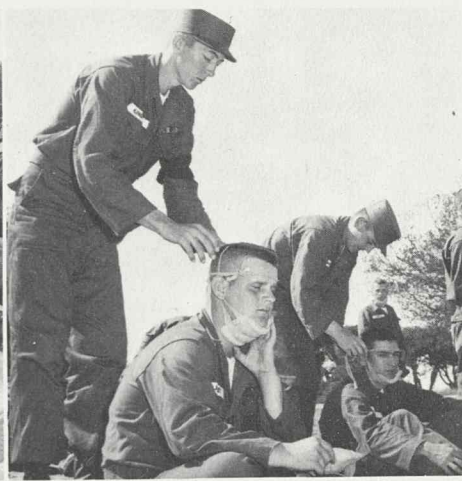






bayonet





first aid

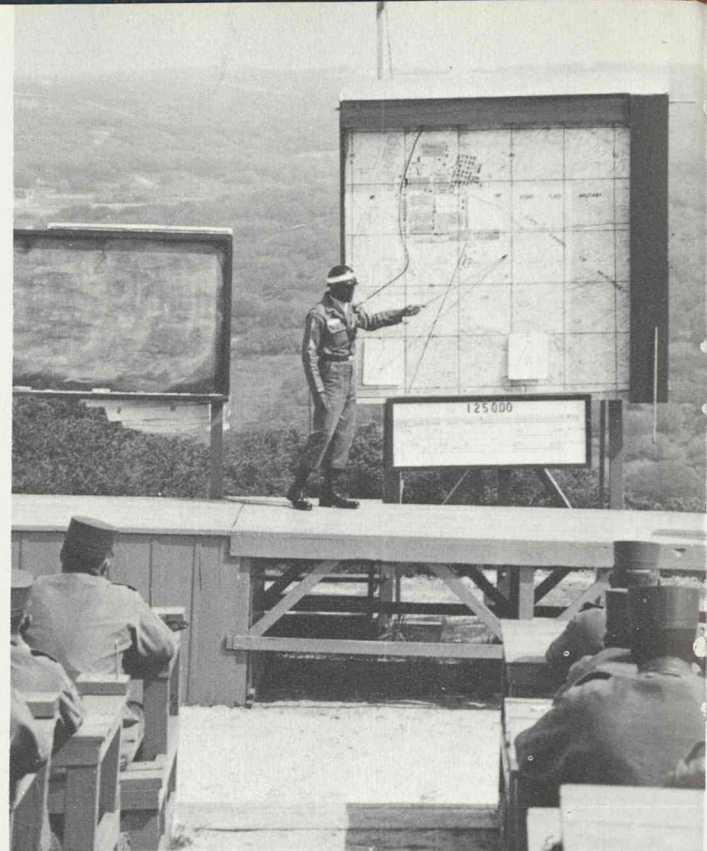
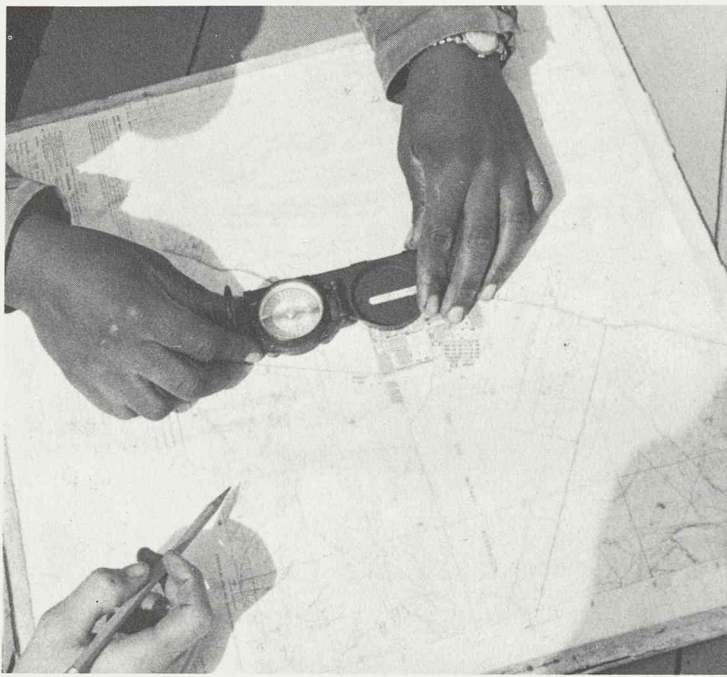
trainfire classroom



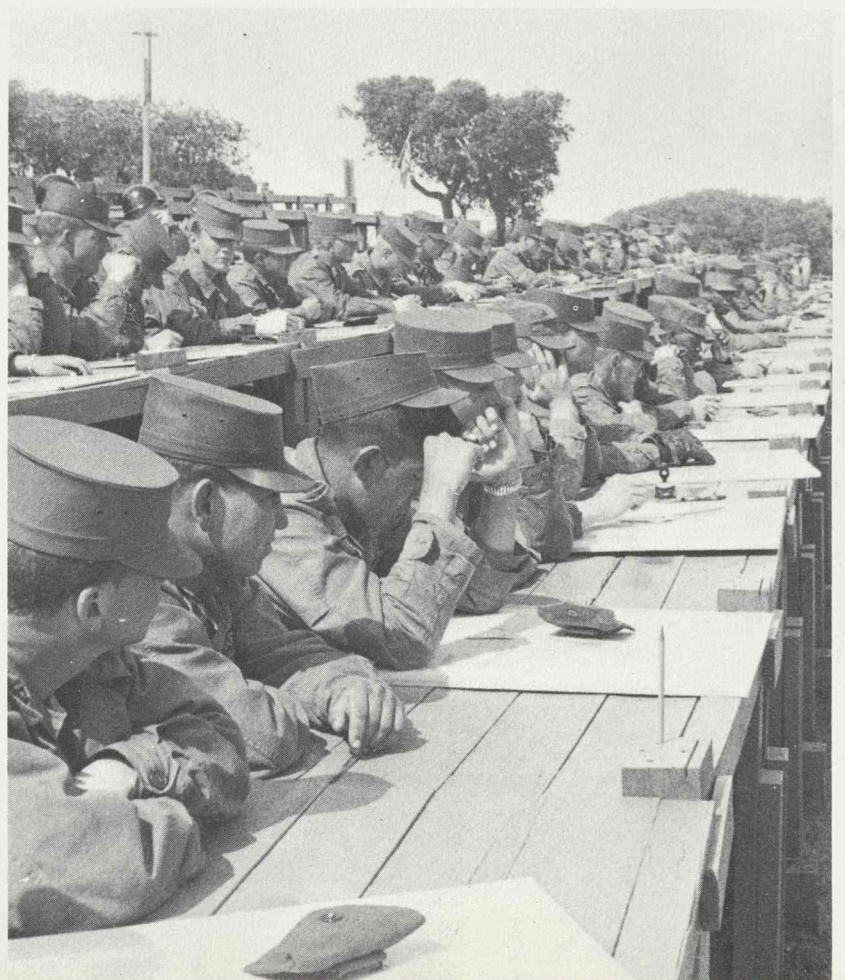
trainfire

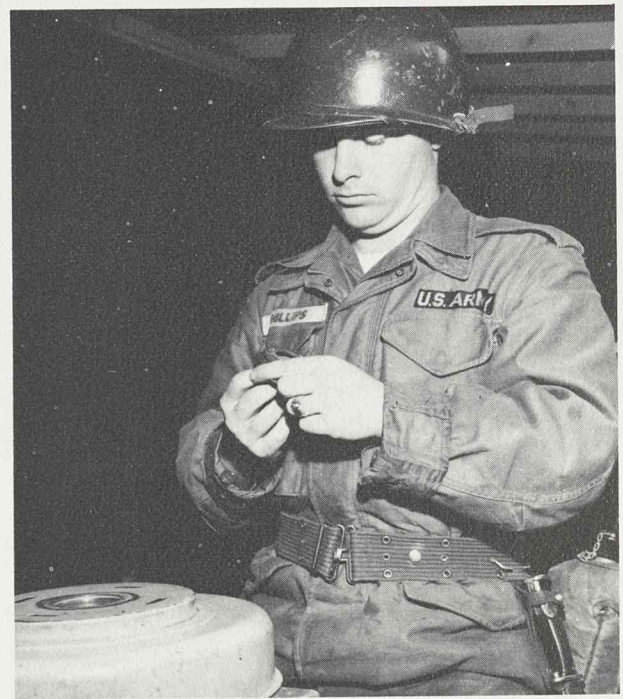
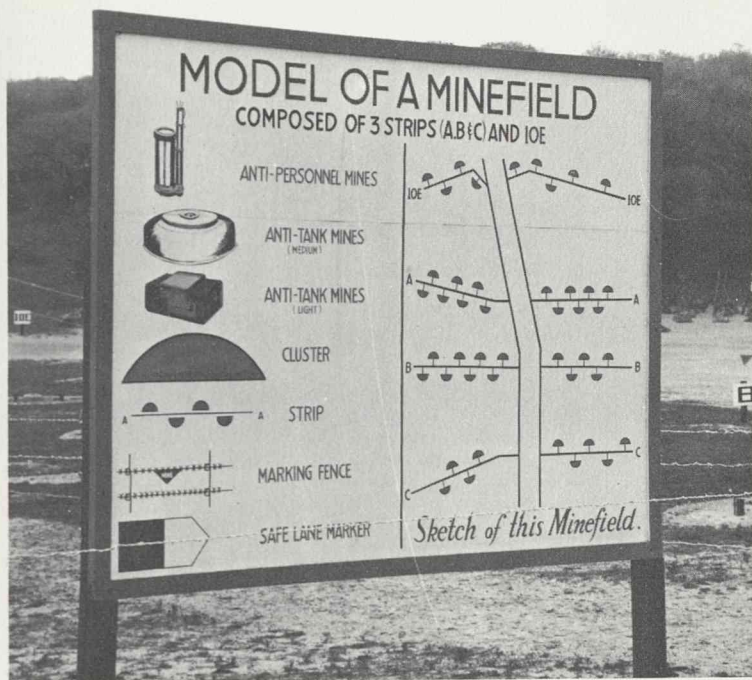






maps





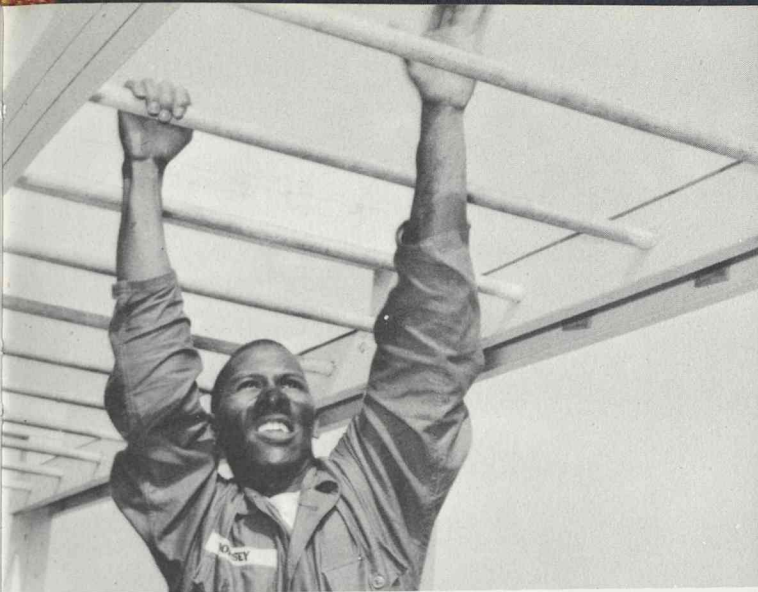
land mine warfare



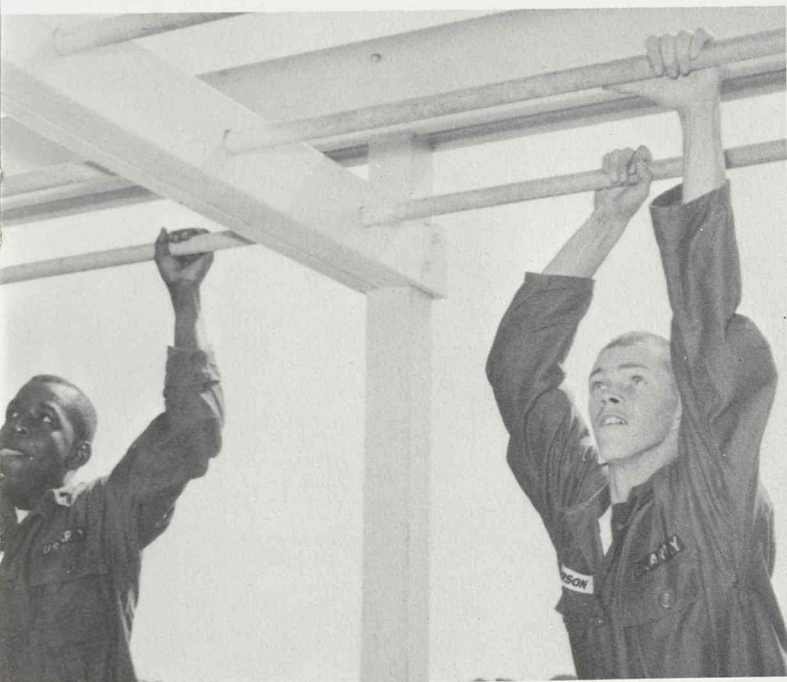


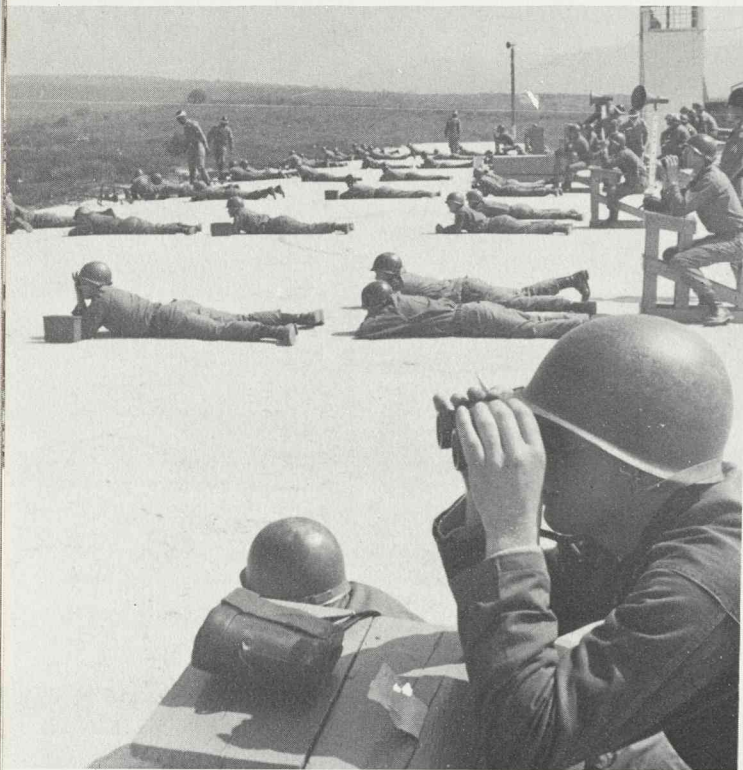
cbn





physical fitness test

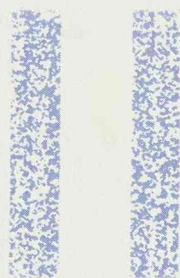
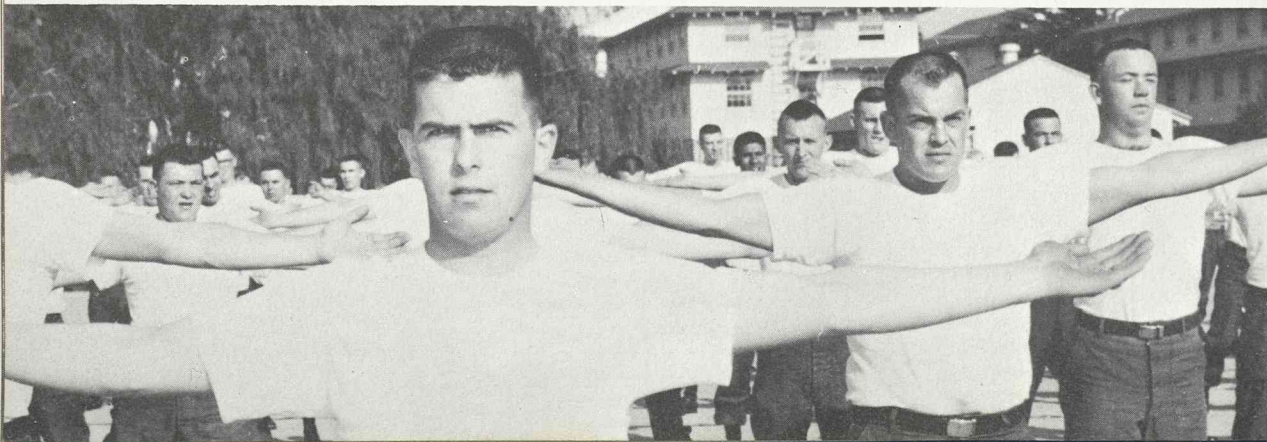
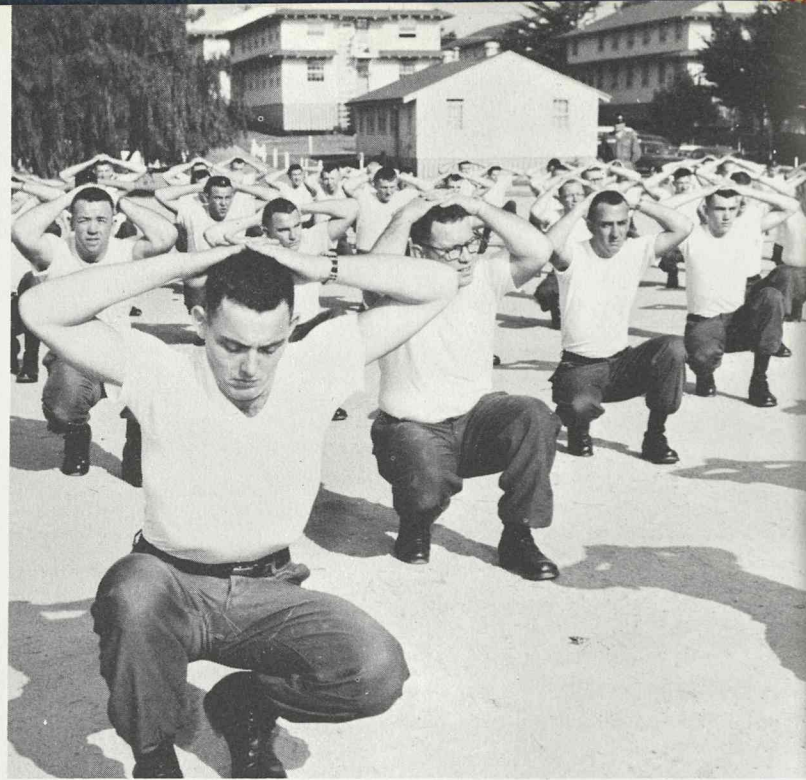
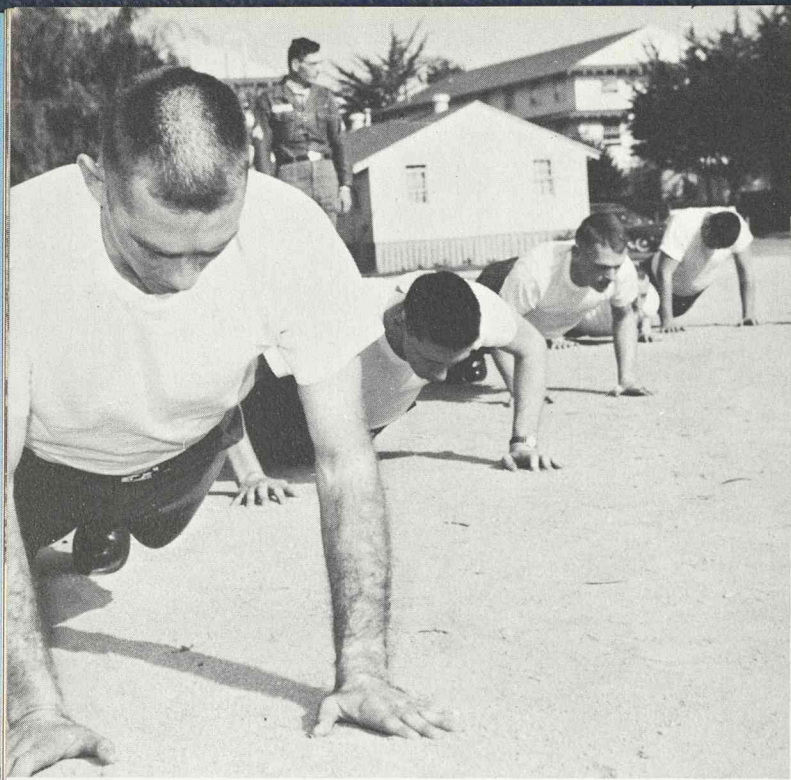




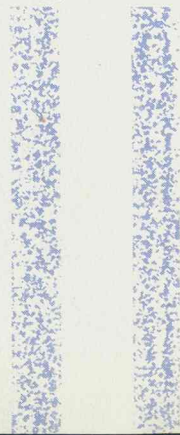
machine gun

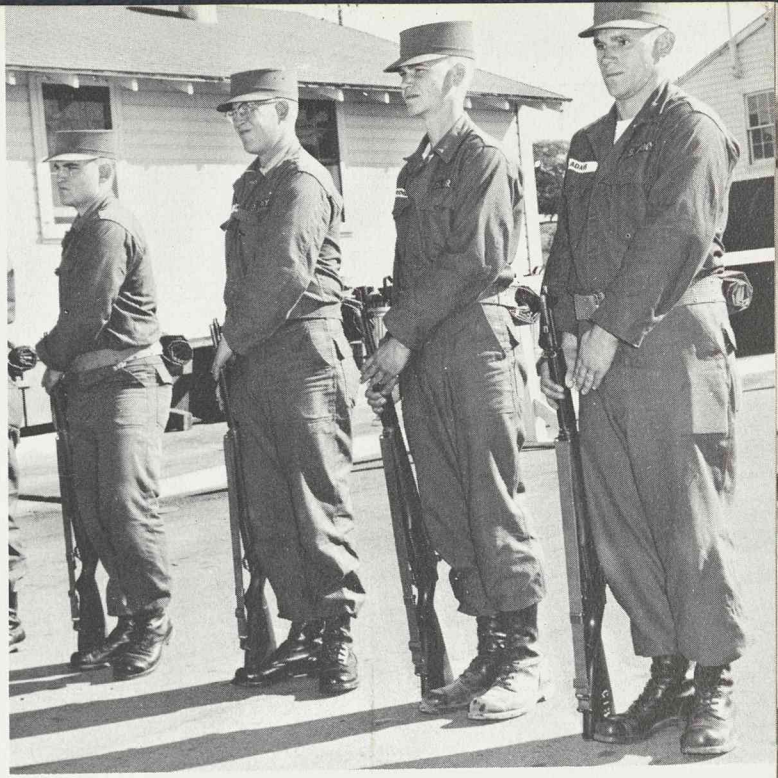






p. t.





dismounted drill





open house





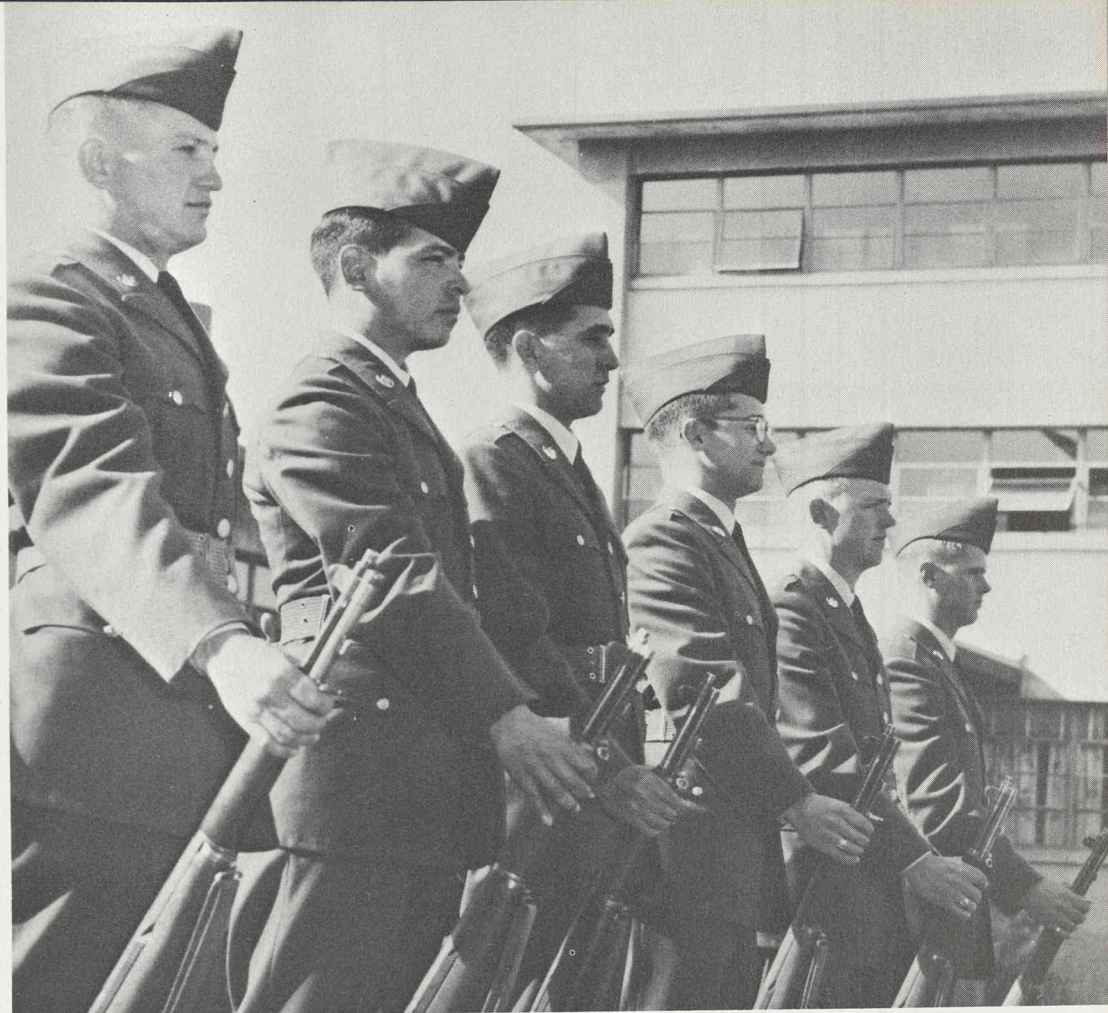
shots



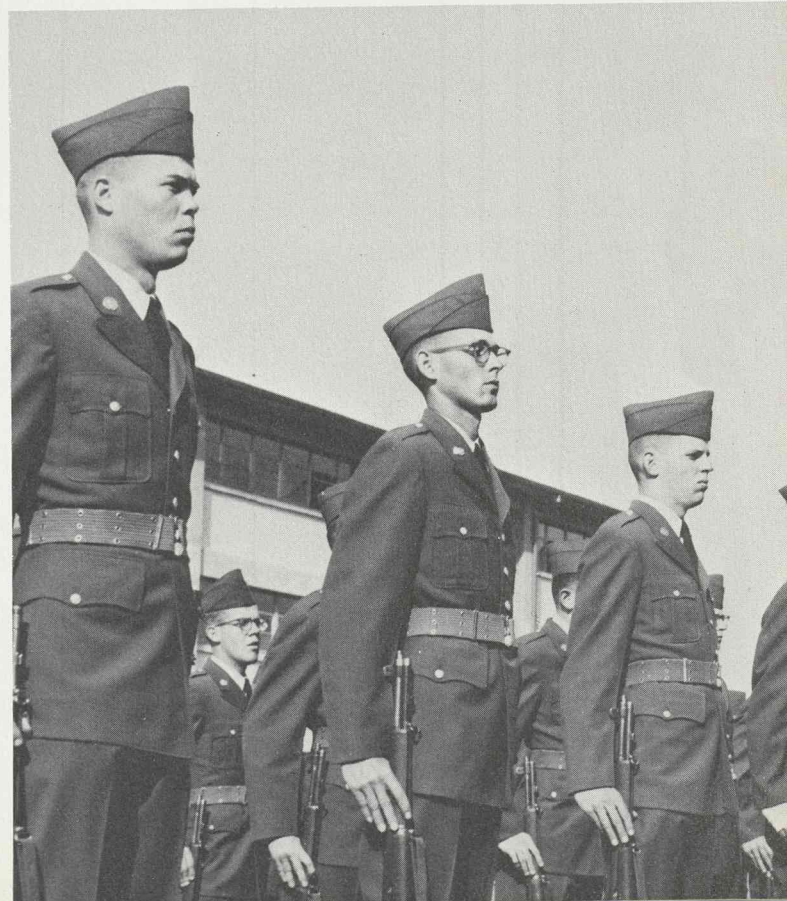


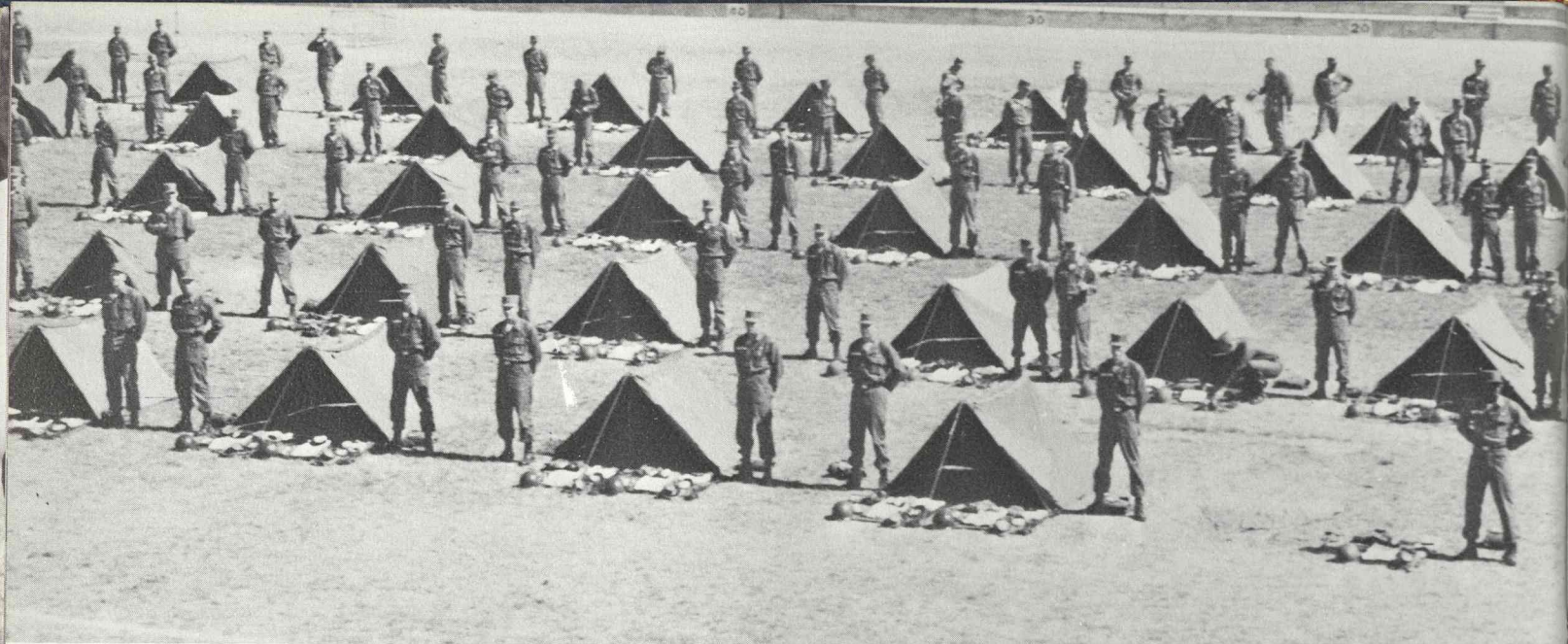
class a inspection



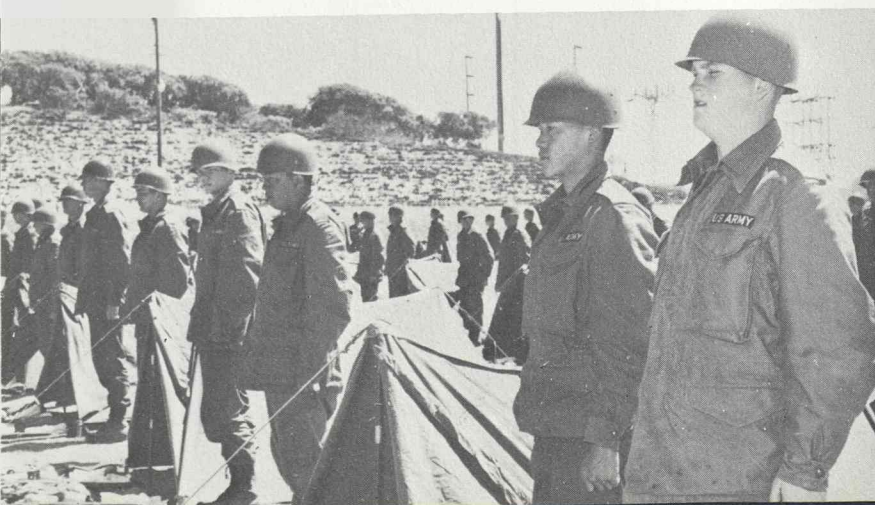


guard mount





full
field
inspection



cover and movement

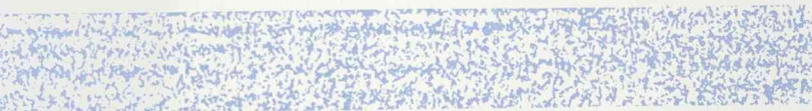






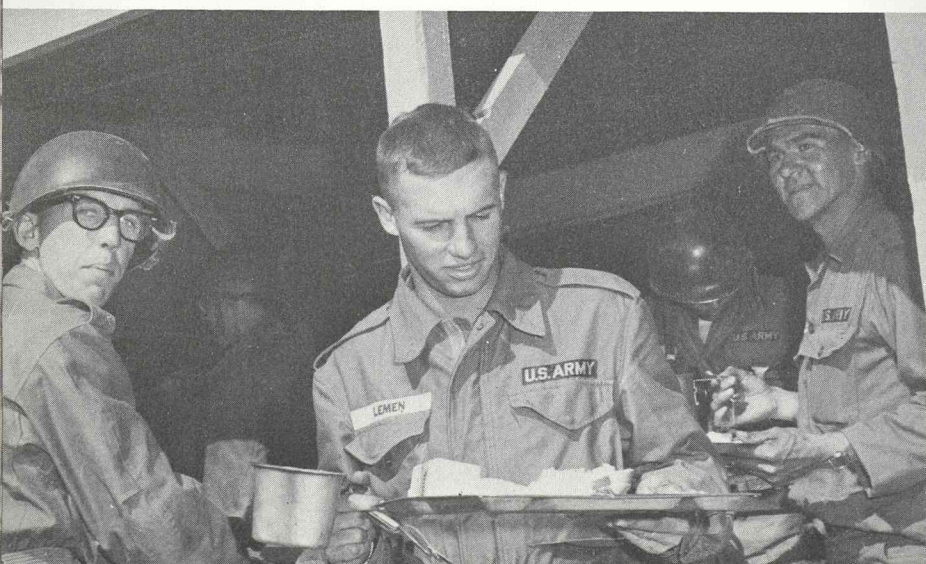
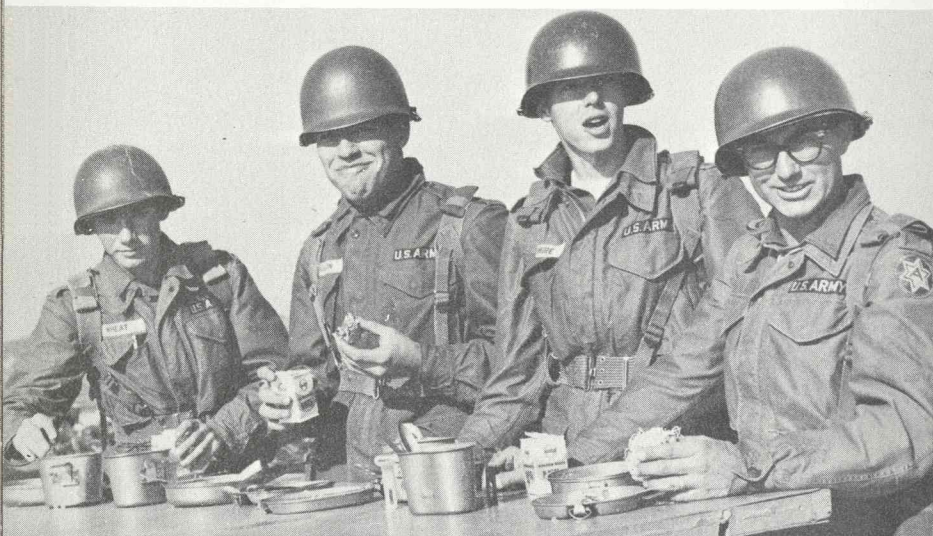
close combat course

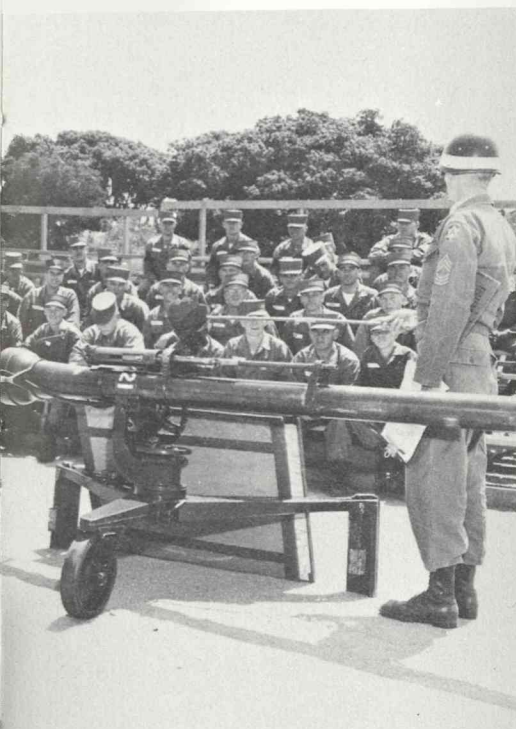
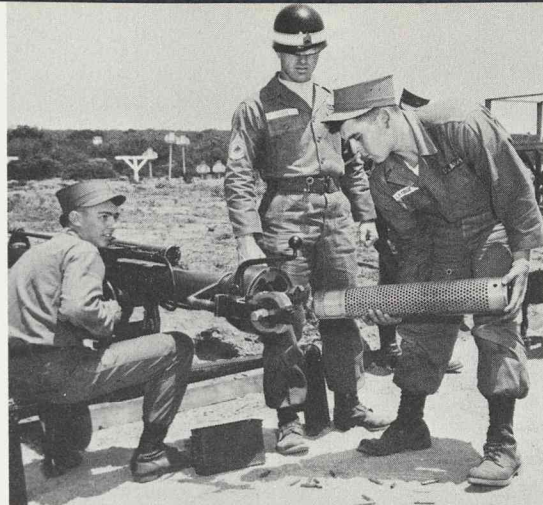




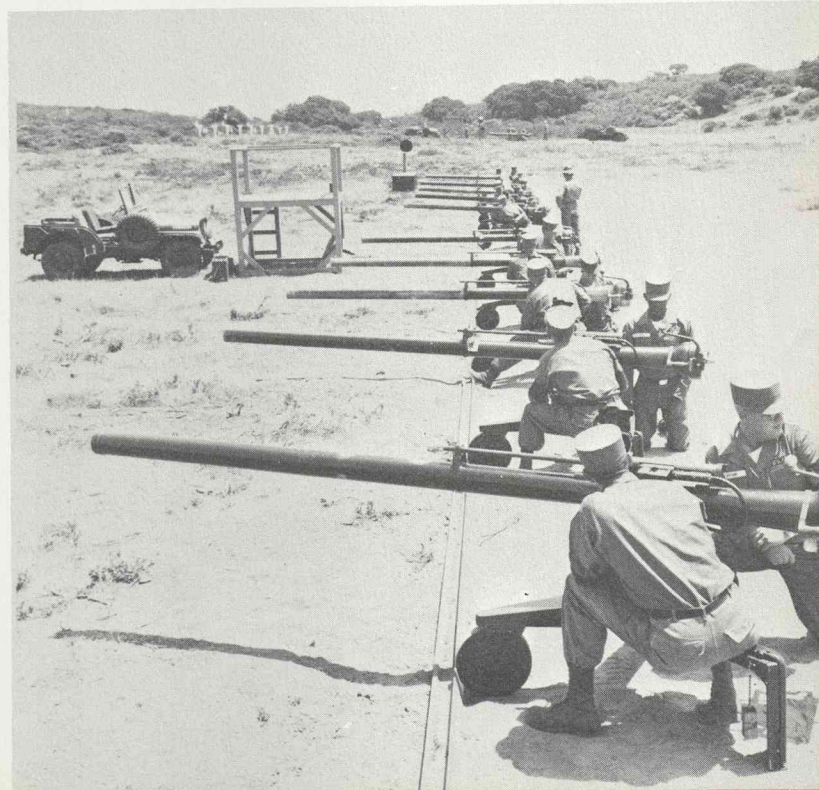
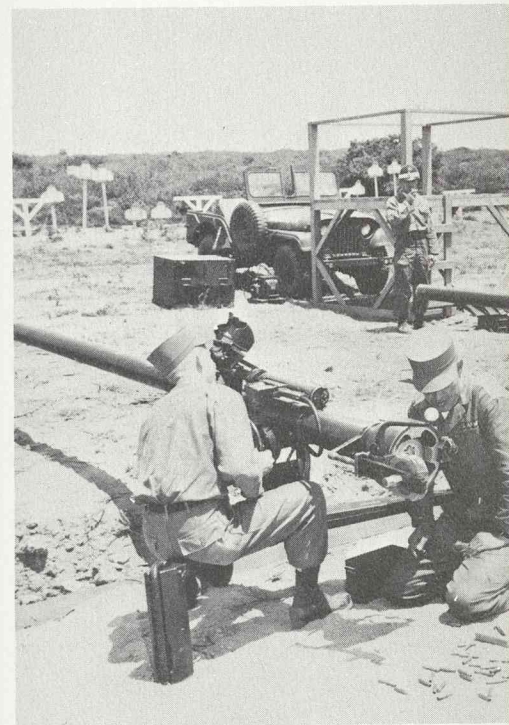


field mess

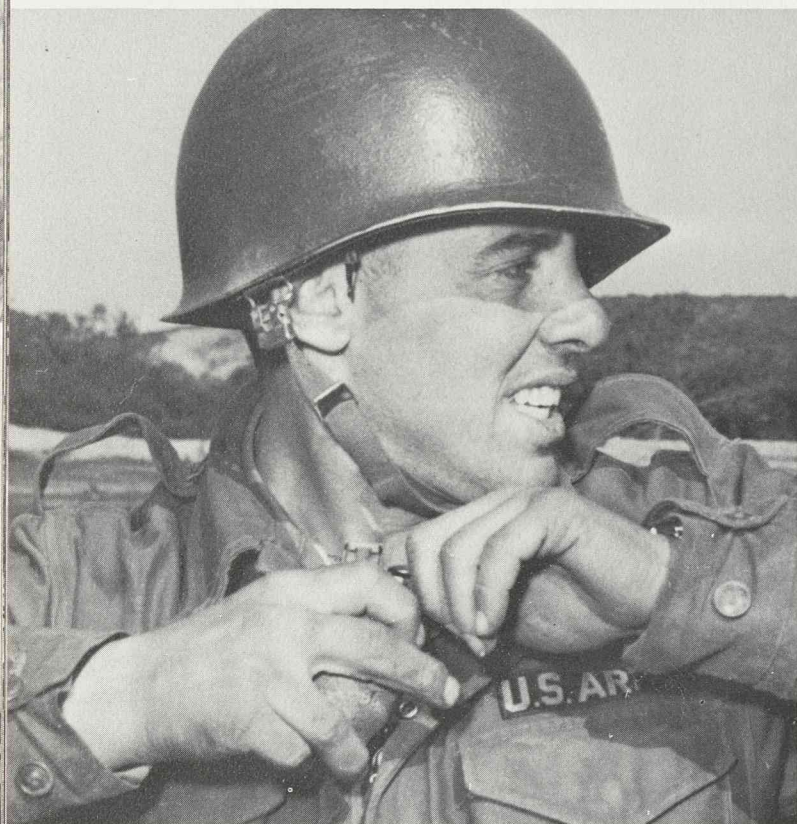


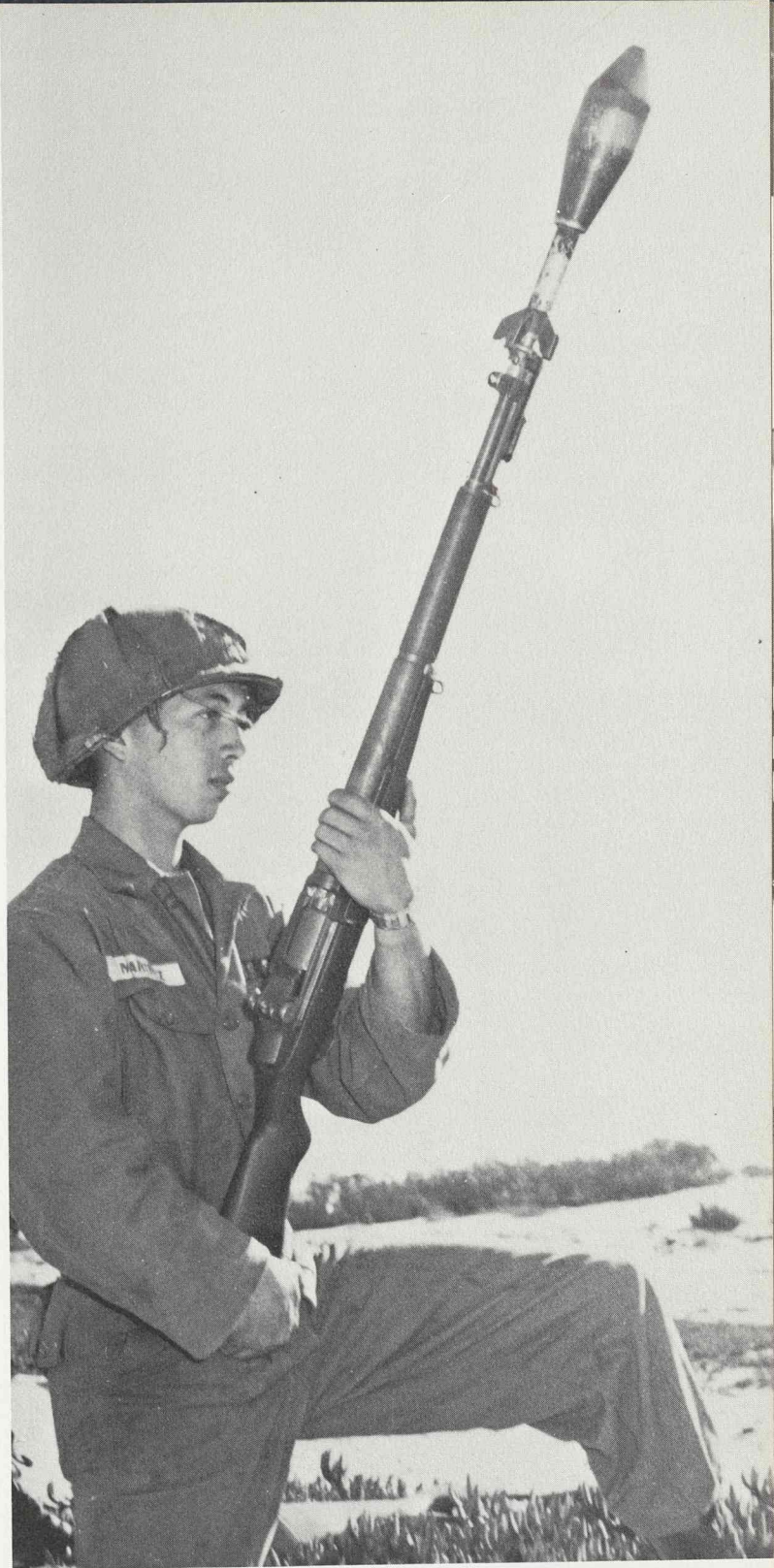


recoilless
rifle



hand grenades

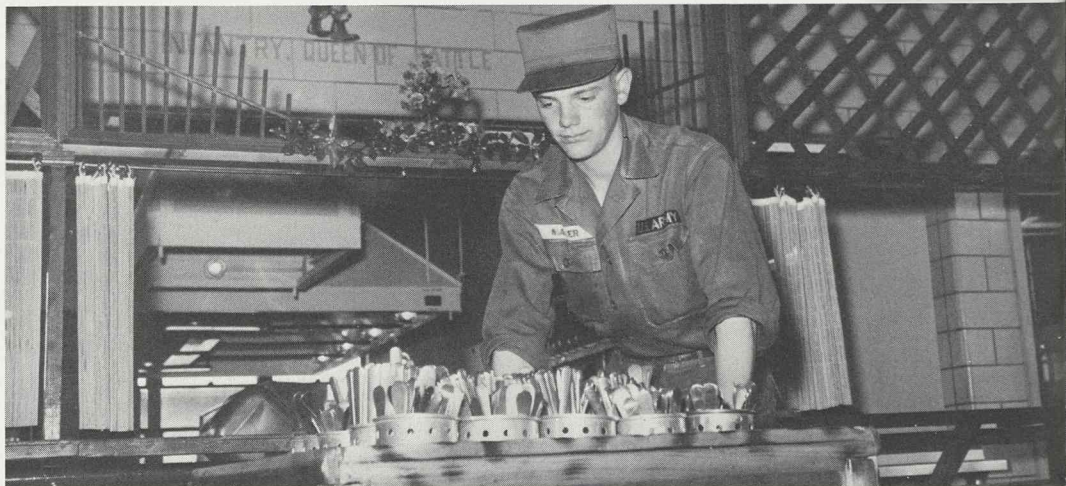




rifle grenades



mess hall

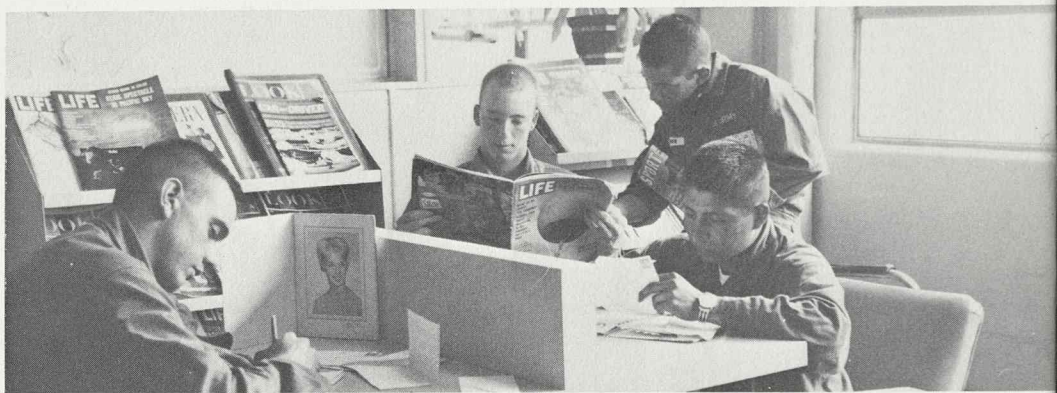
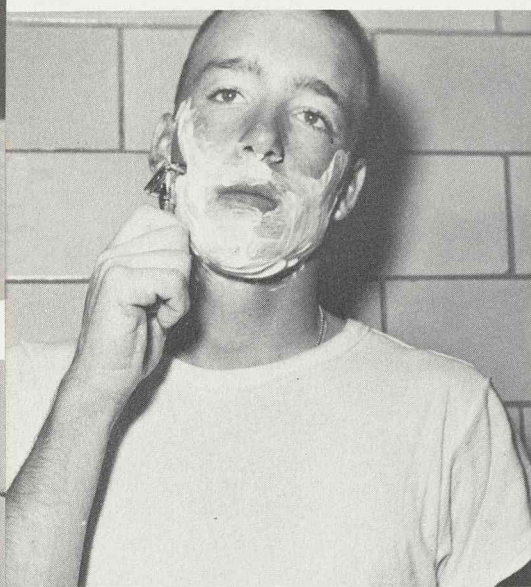


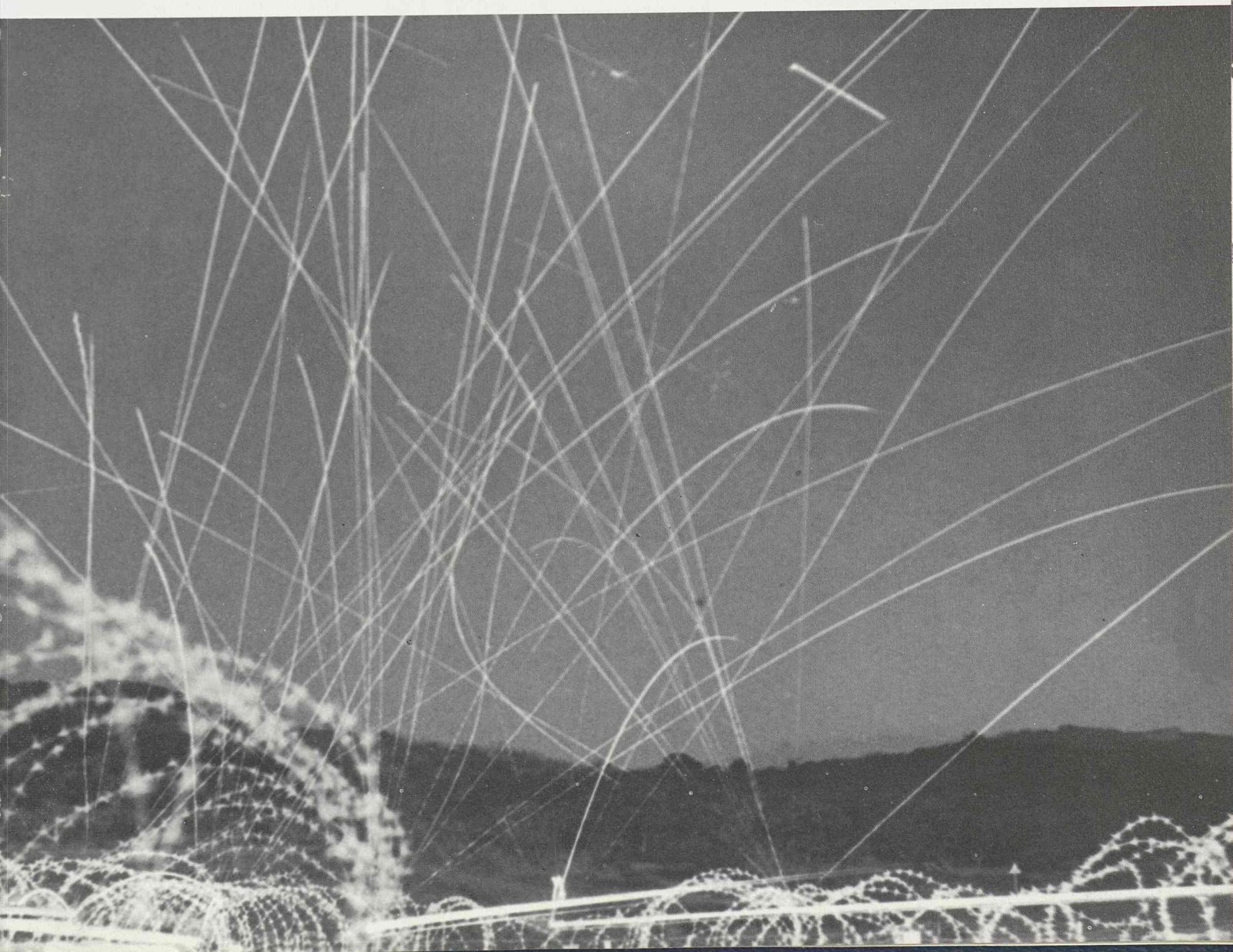


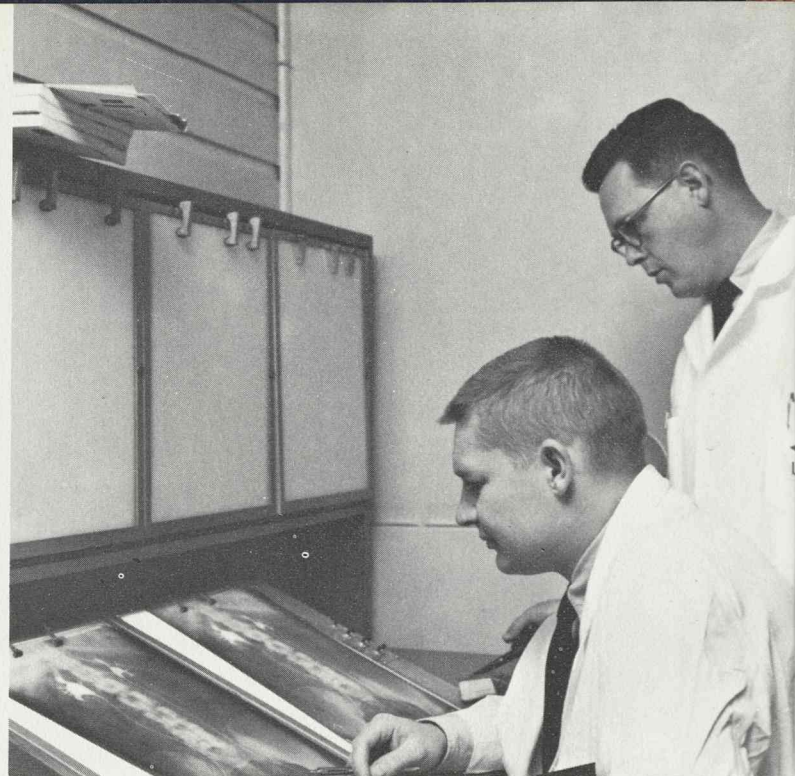
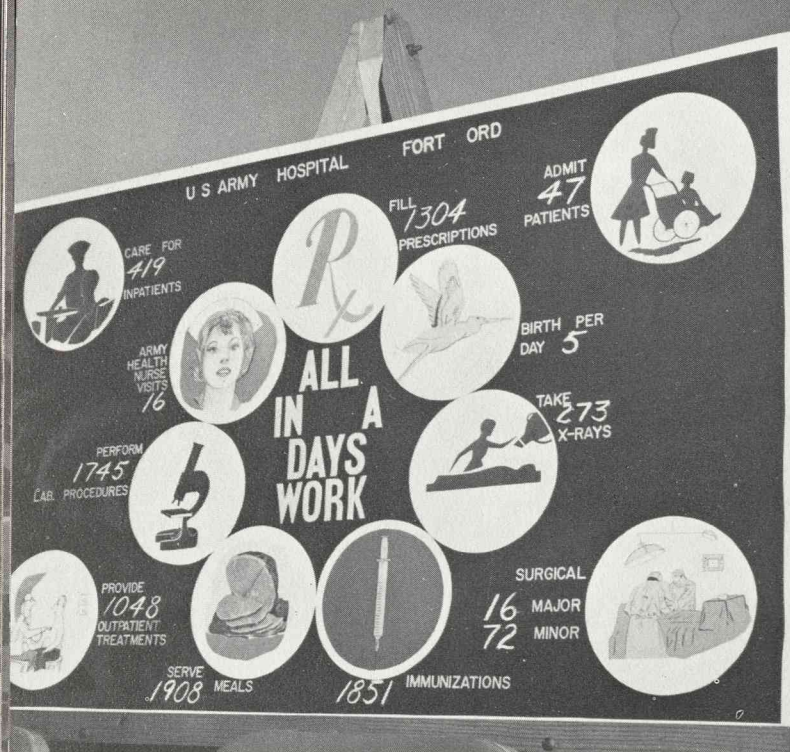
field bakery



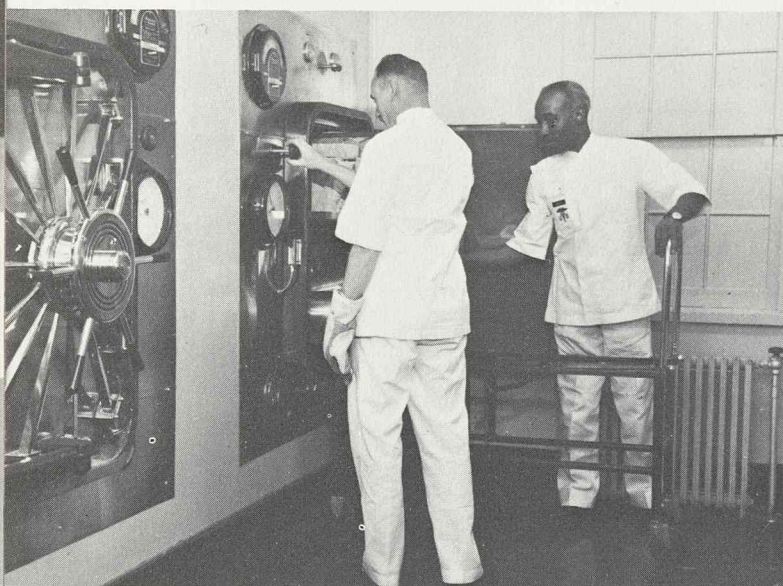
post locator and barracks life



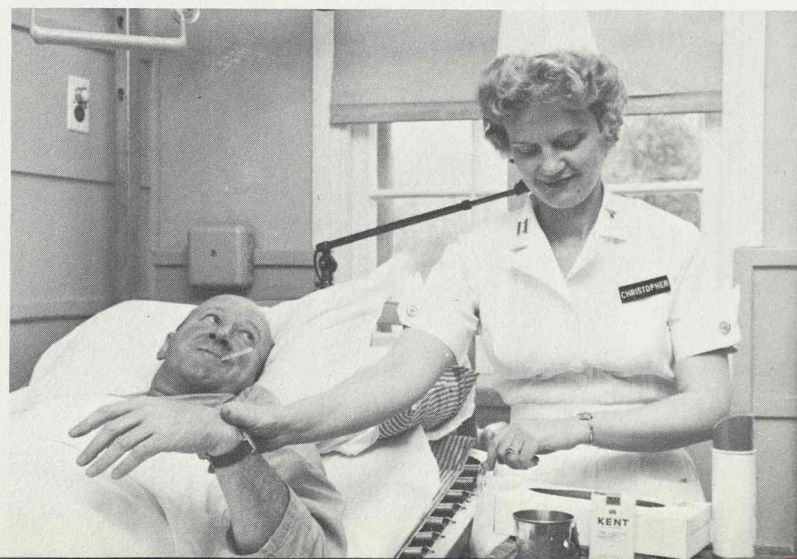


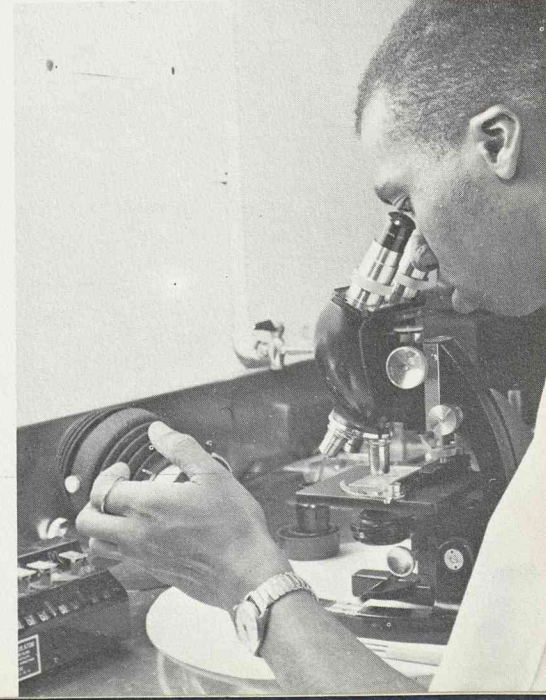
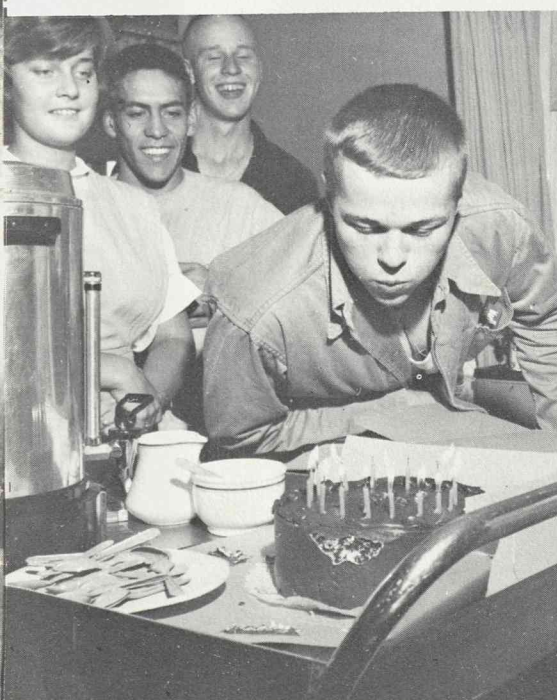
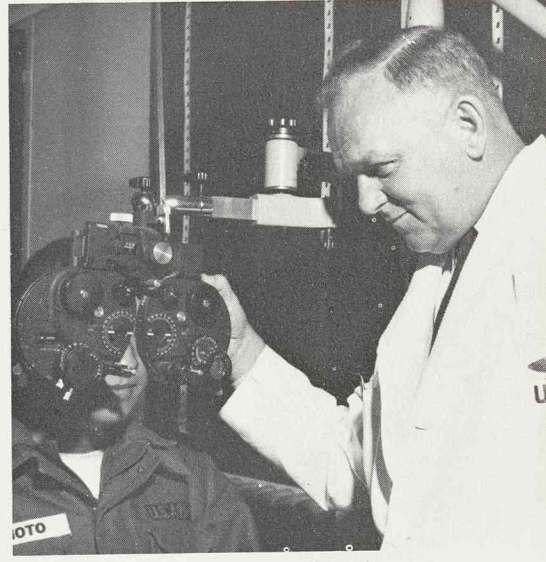
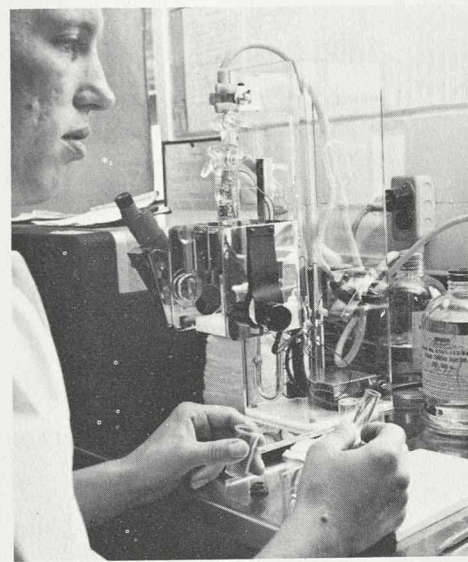
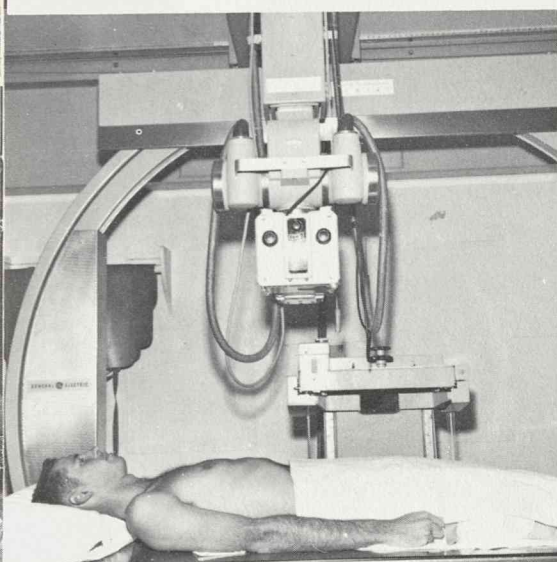
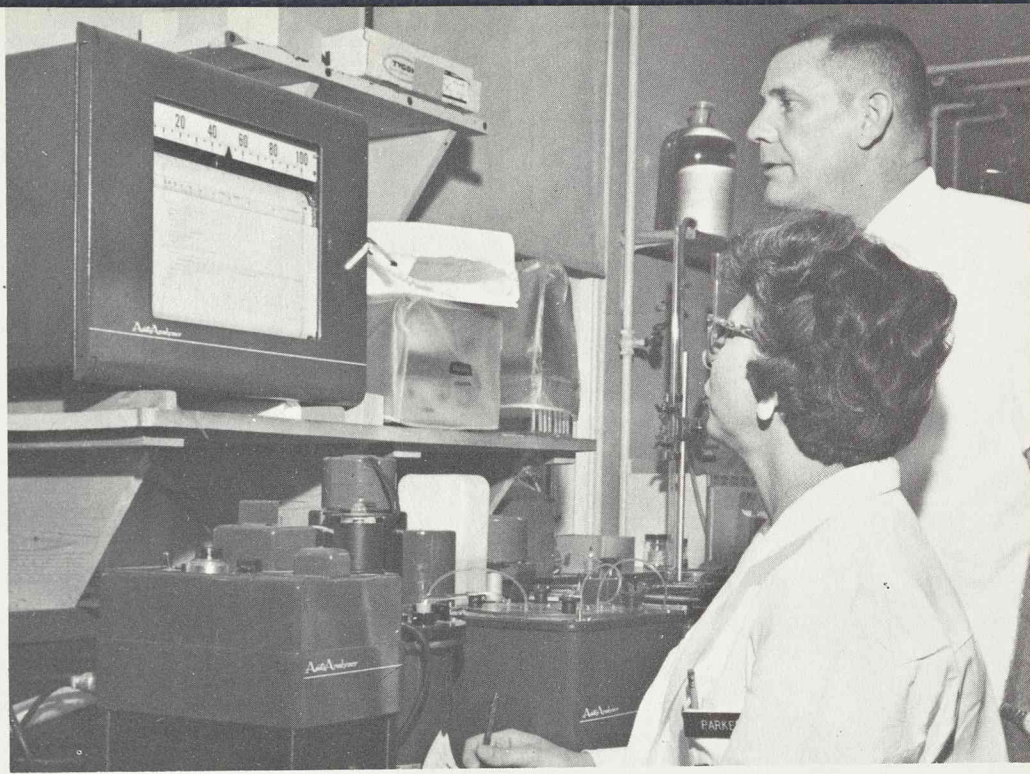


hospital

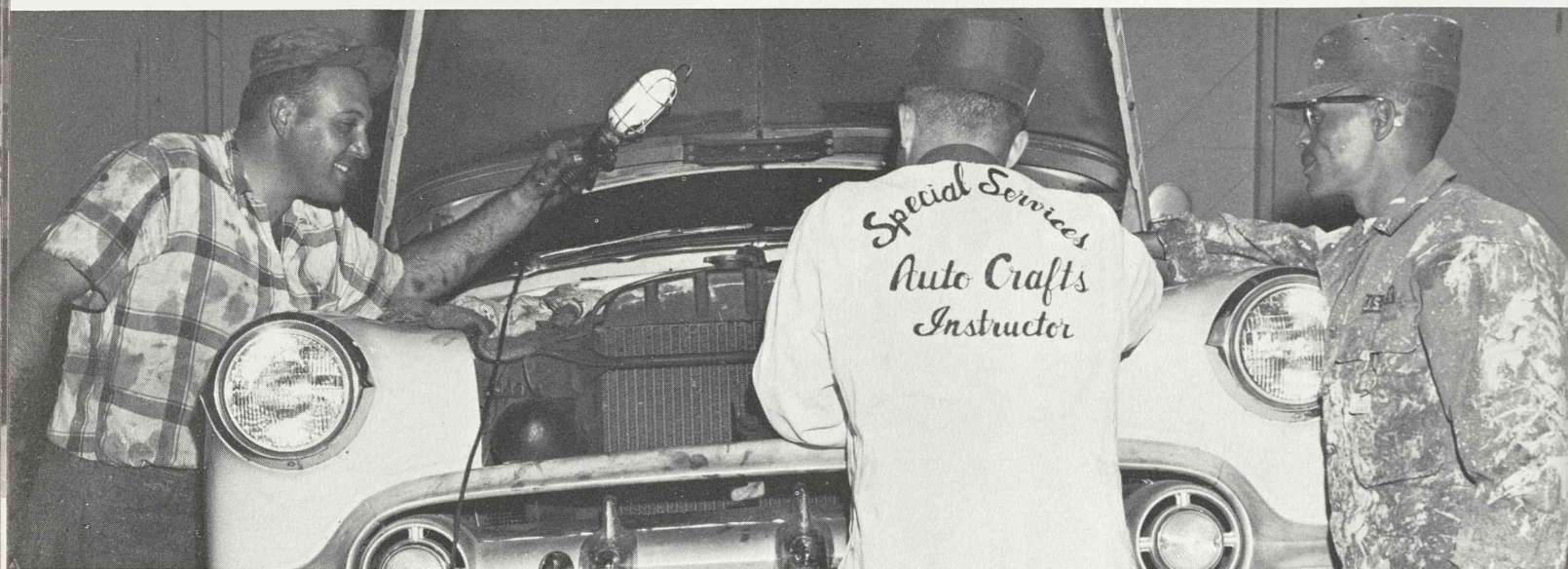


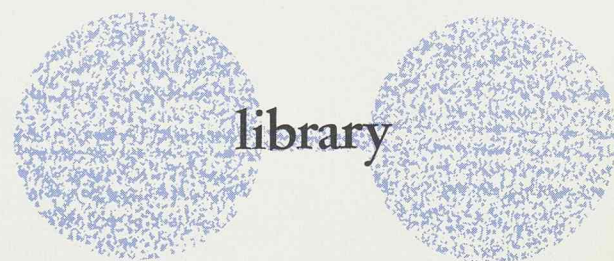
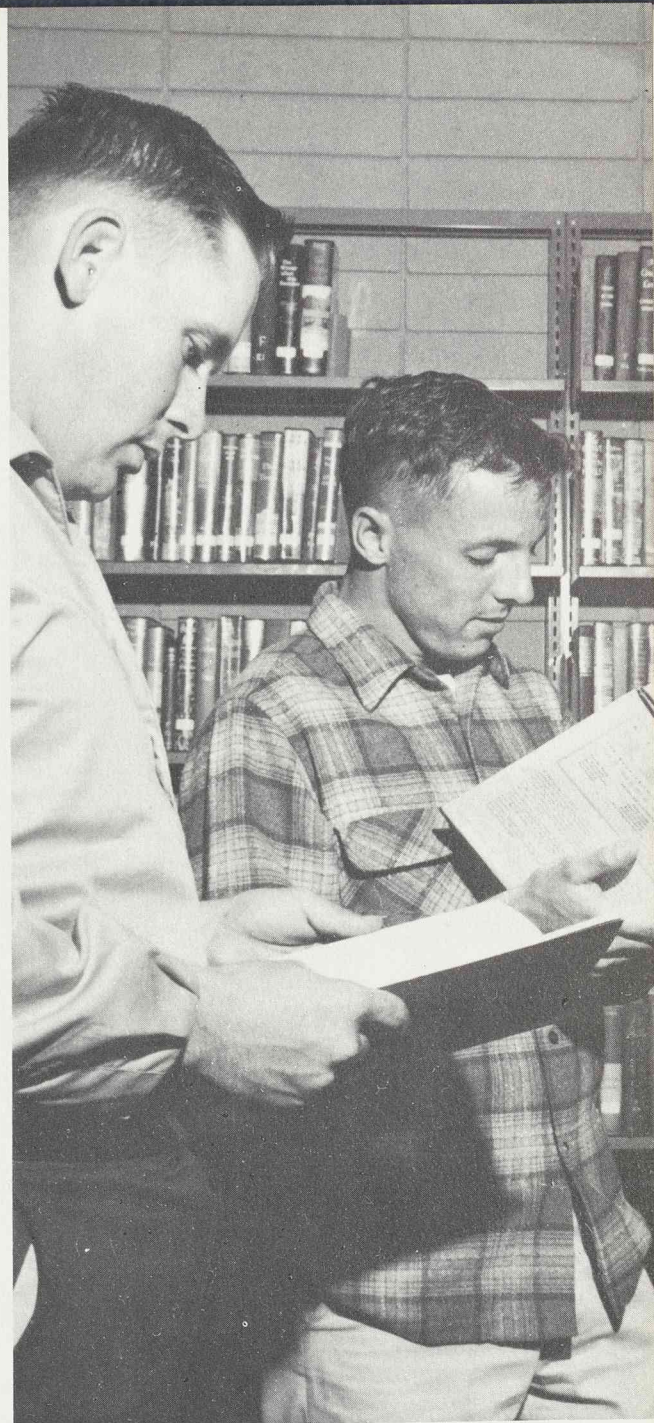
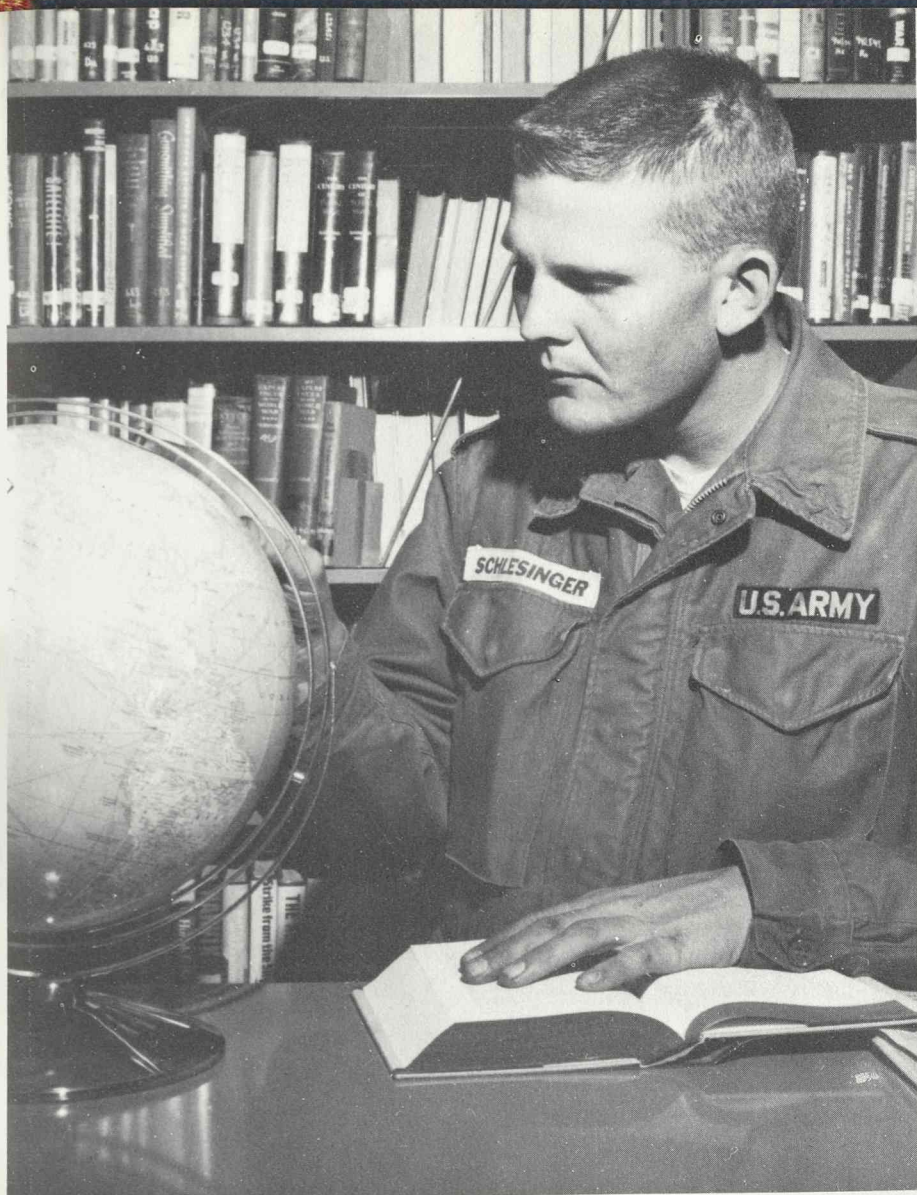
The Fort Ord Hospital has been designated as an Armed Forces Regional Hospital by the Secretary of Defense furnishing complete medical care to approximately 75,000 uniformed service personnel and their dependents. It is a fully accredited hospital with a superb staff of physicians, nurses, and other medical personnel. The hospital provides total medical services to the trainee on a round-the-clock basis in the field, at the unit, and in the hospital.

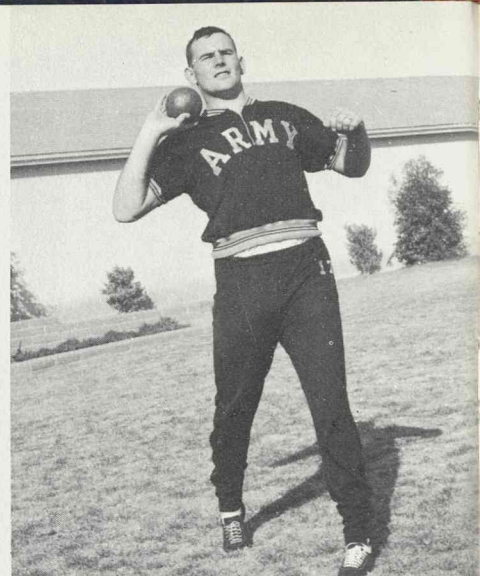
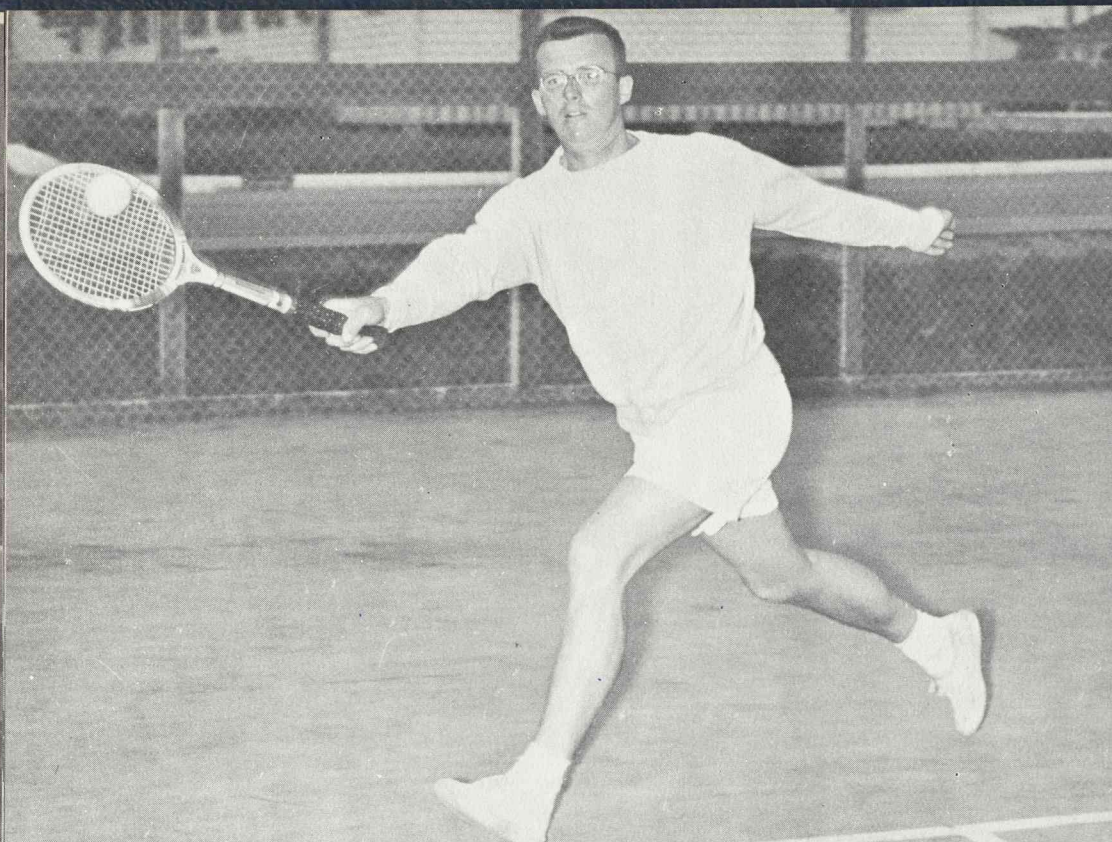




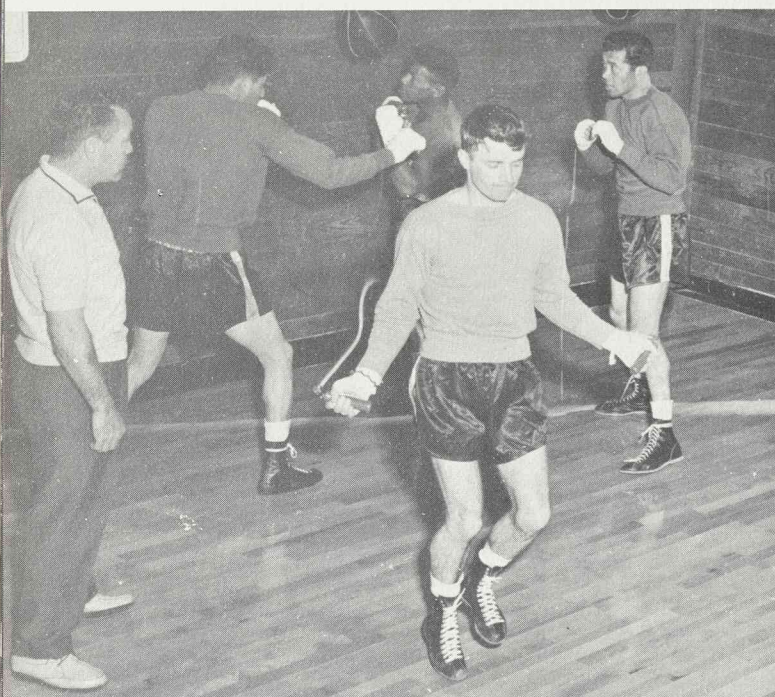
hobbies







sports





electronics and ordnance





chapel



I AM THE INFANTRY

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age. I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry.

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN H. J. CARNS

Commanding General

General Carns was born on 22 May 1907 in New York City, New York and is a 1929 graduate of the Military Academy. His early assignments included cavalry duty in Texas and Kansas; 20th Armored Division during the second World War and European duty in Austria following the war.

During World War II, he spent two years in Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, where he was concerned with matters related to the organization and training of our expanding Army. Toward the close of the period he observed combat action in the Admiralty Islands and in New Guinea. In July, 1944 he joined the 20th Armored Division and subsequently participated in combat with the division in Central Europe, serving successively as Chief of Staff and Commanding Officer, Combat Command B.

In 1950 he was assigned as project officer, Joint Logistical Plans Group, Joint Chiefs of Staff, in Washington, D. C. From this assignment, he became deputy secretary and then secretary for the Joint Chiefs.

Following the Korean War, General Carns became deputy commanding general of the 24th Infantry Division in Korea; senior advisor to the First Republic of Korea Army, and commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division in Korea.

He took over as commanding general, U. S. Army Corps, (Reserve) Fort Lawton, Washington and from there he went to Pentagon duty as Deputy Chief of Staff for operation.

During his Army service he has been awarded the Legion of Merit and the French Croix de Guerre with silver Gilt Star among other decorations.

On 2 April 63, he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California. The command includes, in addition, the Presidio of Monterey, Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, and Camp Roberts, California.

He is married to the former Jeanette Anne Chamberlain, and the couple has four children. Michael P. C. Carns, 1st Lt., U.S. Air Force, Edwin H. J. Jr., 2nd Lt., U.S. Army, and two daughters, Mary S. C. Carns, and Jeannette A. Carns.



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK J. CAUFIELD

Deputy Commanding General

Brigadier General Frank J. Caufield, Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Ord, California, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934. From 1936 to 1938 he was military aide to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

He had various assignments and attended Army schools until October 1943, when he was assigned to command an Infantry battalion in the European theater of combat.

General Caufield was then assigned as a troop movement officer in the Normandy invasion. He was involved in scheduling the movement of troops from barges to the beaches along the entire Normandy beachhead, continuing troop movement activities until the end of hostilities in Europe.

After World War II, General Caufield had duty as military attache to Spain from 1947 to 1949. In 1950 and 1951 he was intelligence officer of the Military Assistance Advisory Group in London, England. This office later became part of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE).

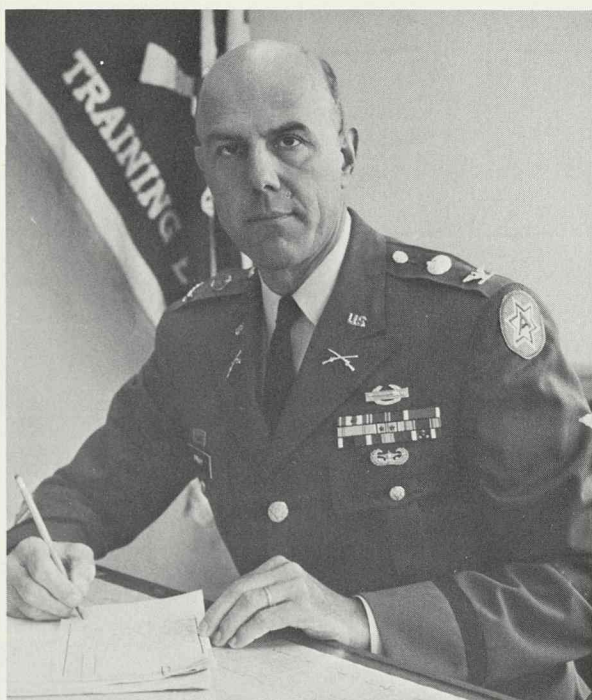
In 1952 General Caufield was a Department Director at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1954 he attended the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. From 1955 to 1957 he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, United States Army Europe.

He subsequently commanded the 2d Battle Group, 7th Infantry, 10th Infantry Division, stationed at Schweinfurt, Germany. In 1958 he became Assistant Commandant, United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md. From that post he came to Fort Ord in September 1961. His promotion to brigadier general was announced on August 11, 1961.

In addition to service medals, General Caufield has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal and the Croix de Guerre (Luxembourg).

General Caufield and his wife, Catherine, have two daughters, Catherin and Caroline, and a son, Frank Jr., who is a Cadet at the United States Military Academy.





Col. John I. Pray
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. Byron M. Bonham
Battalion Commander

COMPANY B

Started Basic Training: 2 March 1964

FIRST BATTALION THIRD BRIGADE

Graduated: 25 April 1964



1st Lt. Ross B. Richards
Company Commander



2nd Lt. Ronald A. Waldvogel
Executive Officer



2nd Lt. Richard B. Neuman
Training Officer



E-8 Walter E. Adams
First Sergeant



PSG Patrick Schögen
SDI



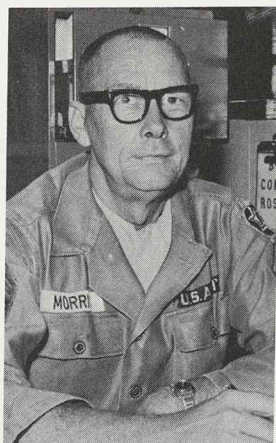
M/Sgt. Sidney Olden
Training N.C.O.



B. J. Chase
Platoon Sergeant



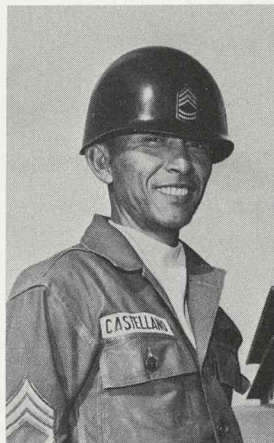
Medeiros
Platoon Sergeant



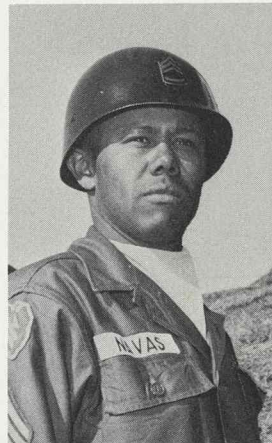
SFC E. Morris
Supply Sergeant



Sp/4 Williams
Company Clerk



SFC Castellano



SSG Navas



SSG J. Wommack



Sgt. W. D. Shepherd



Sgt. Horstmann



Sgt. Larsen



Sgt. Shelehon



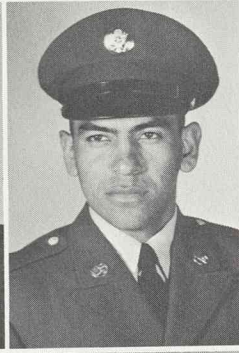
Sp/4 Hollis
Supply Clerk



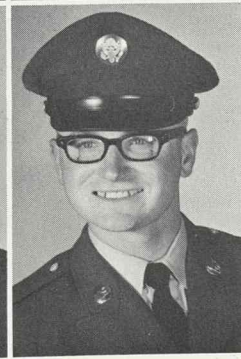
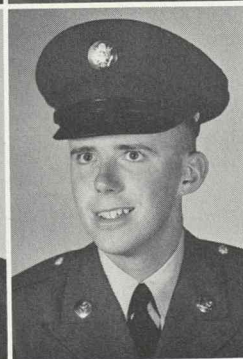
E-2 Howarth
Mail Clerk



Sp/5 Sparks
First Cook



Bruce Ahlborn
Robert Airis
Dennis Albrecht
Antonio Amador
Gerald Anderson



Perry Anderson
Sam Angeloff
Lewis Arends, Jr.
William Ayres
Benjamin Balducke

Grant Barker, Jr.
 Thomas Bartlett
 Dennis Barton
 Paul Beaudoin, Jr.
 Douglas Bennett



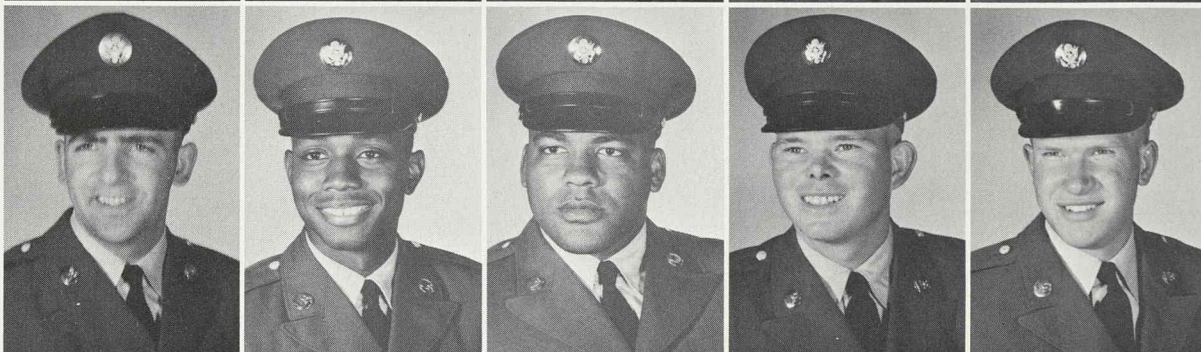
Gerald Bernard
 Richard Berntsen
 Richard Blackman
 Stuart Blank
 Allen Bodenhamer



Arthur Boell
 Robert Bogart
 Gerald Bossard
 Robert Bowers
 Robert Boy



Dwight Bradford
 Willie Brent
 Lester Britton
 Hugh Brogan
 Kenneth Bronson



Bradford Brown
 Nathaniel Brown
 Oliver Brown, Jr.
 Roger Brown
 Edwin Bruner





Thomas Buell
William Burns
Terry Bursell
Hubert Burton
Richard Burton



John Butler
Kenneth Buxton
Monte Carr
Herman Chaney
Raymond Charles



Jesus Chavez
Abraham Chow
R. Christenson
Richard Christman
Donald Civerolo



Jerry Clark
Albert Cobb
Alan Coffey
Melvin Cohen
Dwight Compton



Currin Cooley
Kenneth Cornelius
William Cornell
Thomas Costanti
Willey Crowson

Ruben Cuevas
James Daniels
Jerry Day
Medina Defrias
Terry Degani



Dallas Deusen
Jeddie Disco
Steven Dow
John Engstrom
Stephen Evertson



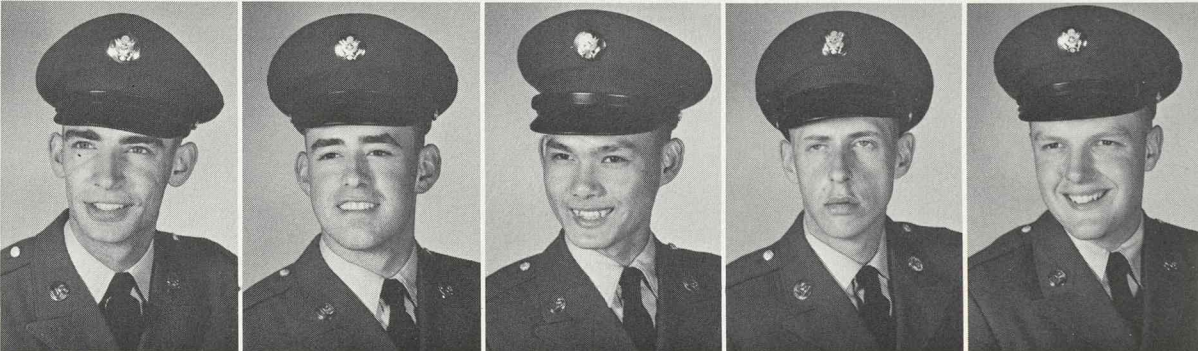
Robert Fehr
Daniel Fieldstad
Donald Floyd
Vance Fowler
Daniel Fox



Richard Franklin
Hewitt Freeman
Joe Gallegos
Paul Gaspard
Michael Gearhard



Charles Goertzen
Juan Gomez
Albert Goon
Sherman Guthman
David Hall





Dennis Hatfield
Orrin Hatfield
Kenneth Hatke
Charles Hawk
Latrella Hayden



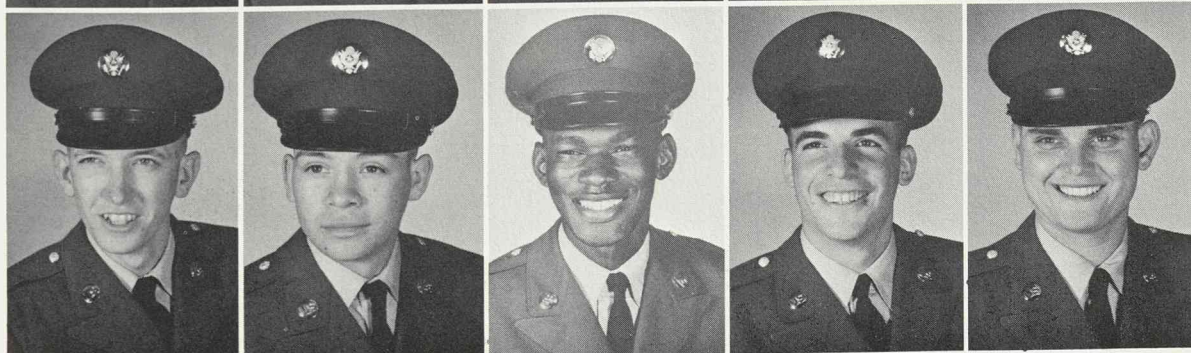
Willi Hellberg
Michael Henn
Kent Iverson
Thomas Johnson
Michael Kellerman



William Kelly
Junio Kindle
Earnest King
Richard Koch
Donald Koutchak



Jack Kuykendall
William Larter
Henry Laub, Jr.
Paul Lavorico
Richard Lee



Bruce Lewis
Carlos Lopez
Louell Johnson
Martin Luvisi
William Martin

Daniel Martorana
George Micheau
Larry Mills
Albert Mitchell
Edcar Mito



Donald Monkress
John Montesanto
Cleophus Moore
Lawrence Morse
John Moser



Robert Moss
James Moulton
Malcolm McDonald
Ronald McKendell
Arthur McLaughlin



Arthur Nickell
Elmer Norris
William Norton
Robert Oden
Ronald Ohlson



Oscar Olivas
Robert Olivas
Robert Oman
Manold Ortega
Daniel Ortiz

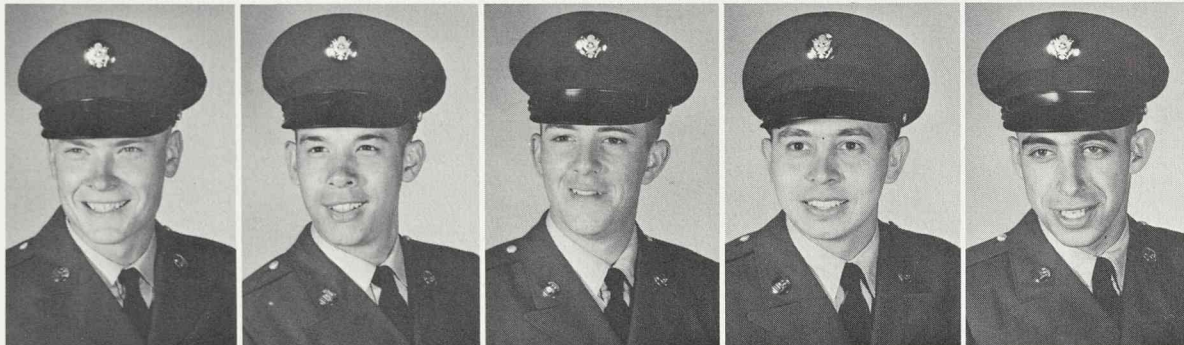




Lou Ortowski
Stephen Osowiecki
Rochard Pagliuso
Edward Pajak
Barrett Patterson



Andrew Paukan
Arthur Payne
Edward Penn
Jose Perez
John Perello



Colin Perry
Donald Peters
Benton Pettee
Carlos Piche
Rhilip Presicci



Kenneth Proctor
Paul Quackenbush
Jerry Quintana
Peter Ramirez
Stanley Ramskill



Jose Rava
Dwight Reed
James Reese
William Reeves
Larry Roberts

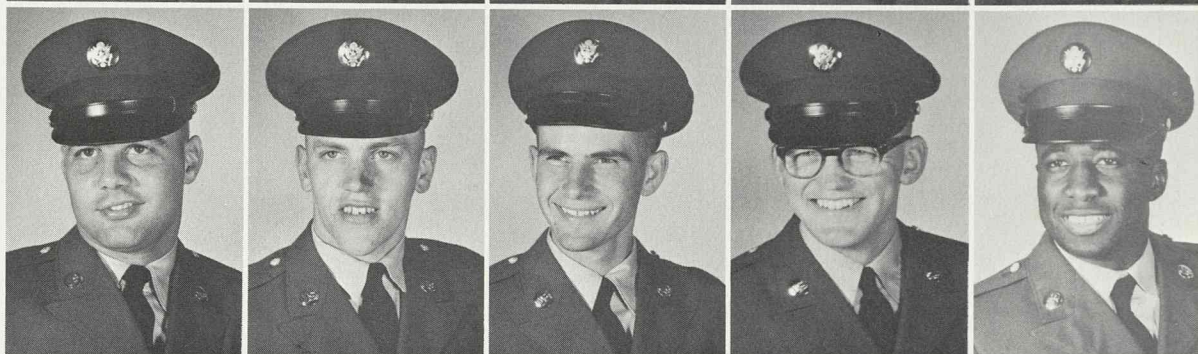
Terry Robinson
Kenneth Robertson
William Rose
Dale Ruis
Helmut Ruzicka



Robert Rydland
Denis Sauvageau
Hans Schmidt
Ronald Schmidt
Jerry Sellman



William Sherbert
William Short
Nathan Sisson
Karl Sloan, Jr.
Bennie Smith



Allen Starr
Douglas Steele
Dale Stinson
Dale St. Marie
Robert Swint



Ronald Tabor
Waymond Talley
William Thaler
Reed Thompson
A. Thorgrimson





Craig Towner
Scott Townsend
Dana Traxel
Bill Torbee
Dennis Truby



Davis Tucker
Jack Ubelaker
Troy Unruh
Daniel Van Houten
Stephen Vezirakis



George Vencent
Jerry Voss
Kenneth Wagner
Aubrey Waite
Ronald Wakefield



Benjamin Walker
James Walker
Lawrence Walter
William Warner, Jr.
J. Washington



Paul Weaver
John Weigand
Billy Whitmore
Robert Whitney
Jan Wick

Stan Willard
Jewell Williams
Terry Wirth
Victor Witmer
Danny White



Kenneth Durnin
Nickolas Benedict
John Bossieux
George Dale
Boyd Hanks



Daniel Johnson
Jack Herem



outstanding trainee

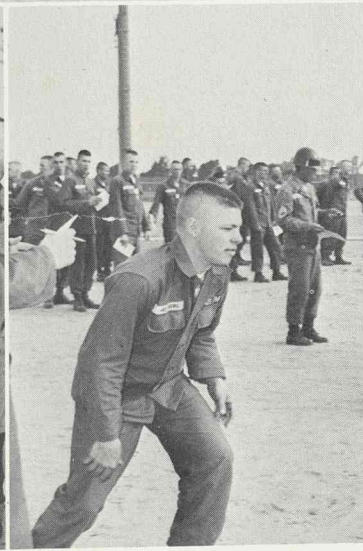
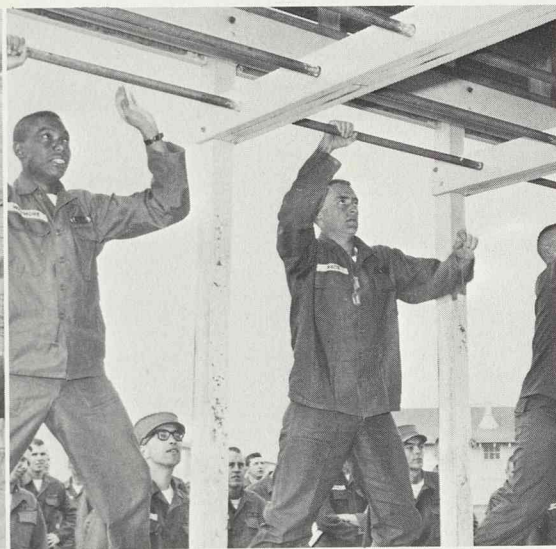
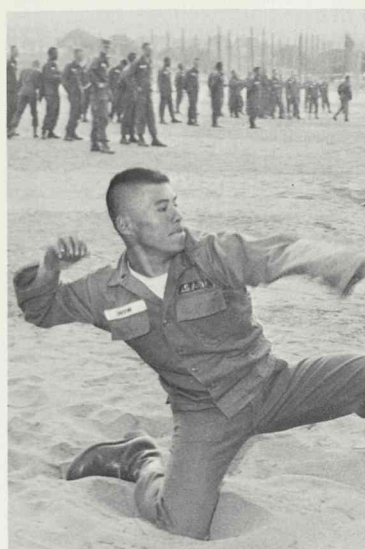


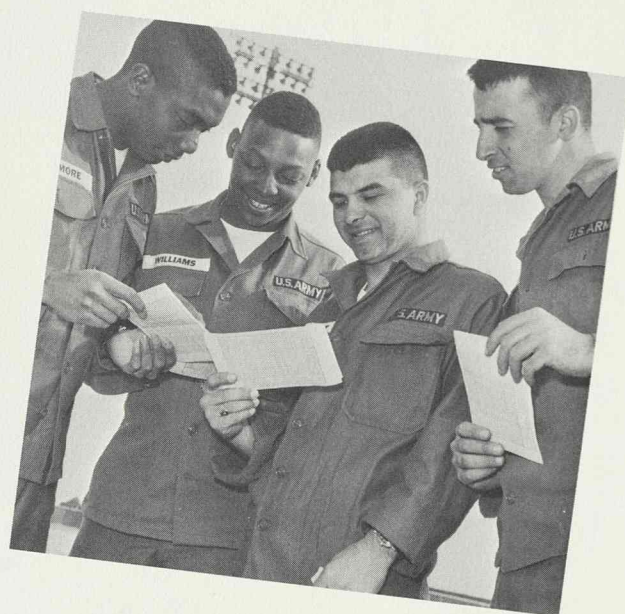
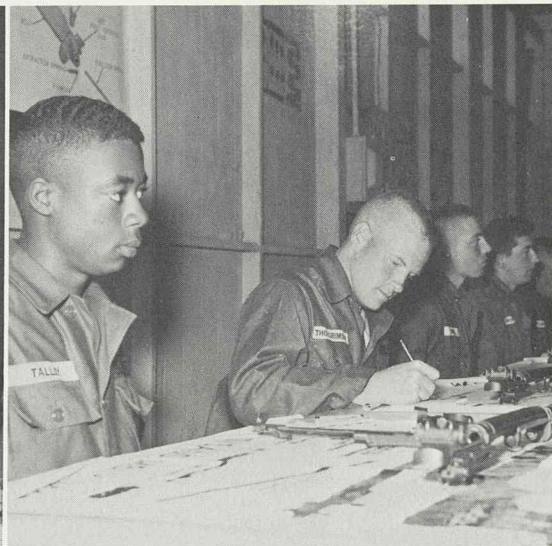
SSG W. Brown
Mess Steward

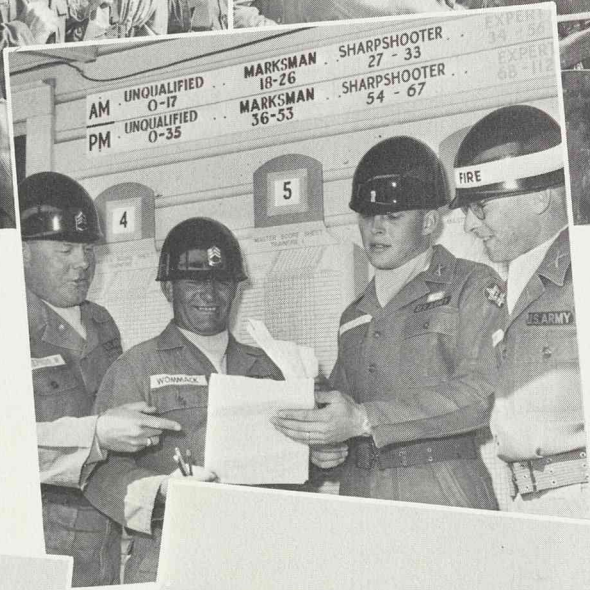
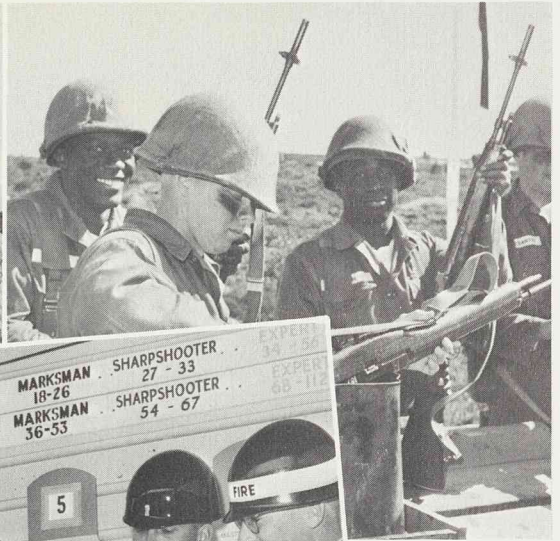
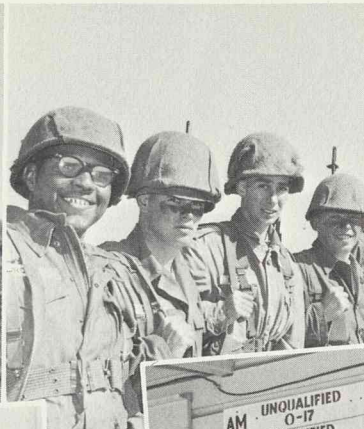
and Sgt. Gilmore
First Cook

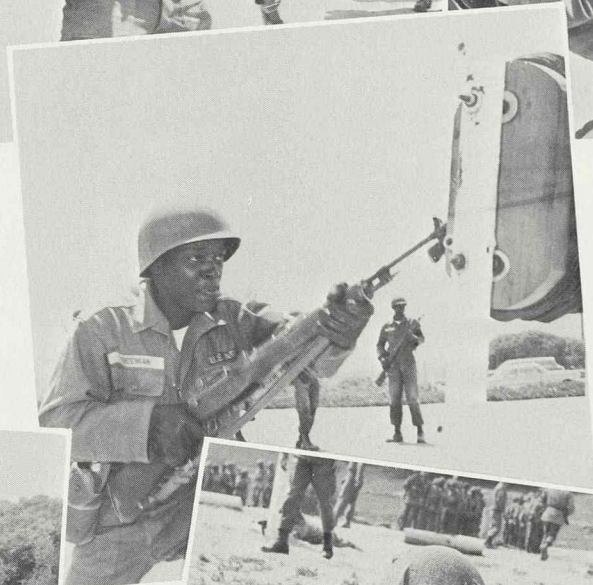
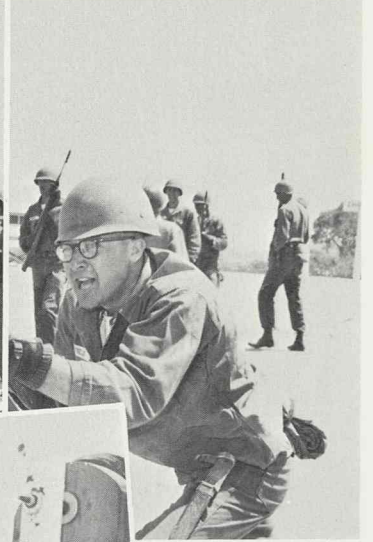
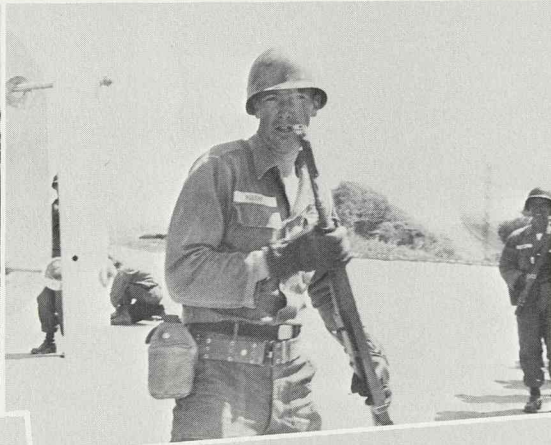


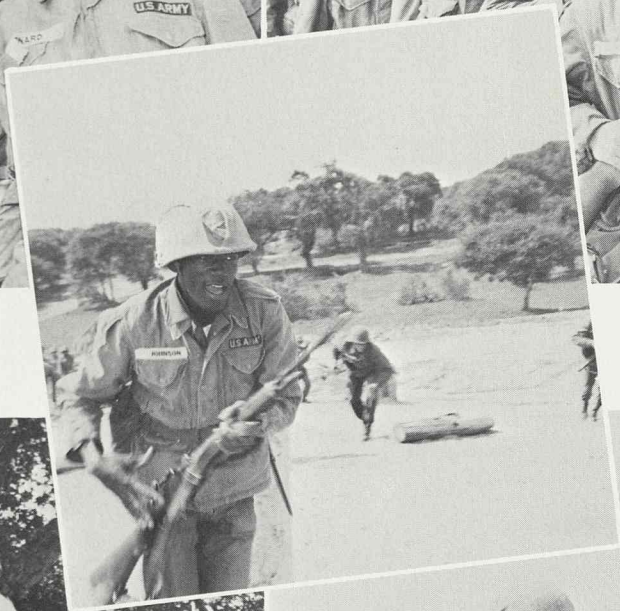
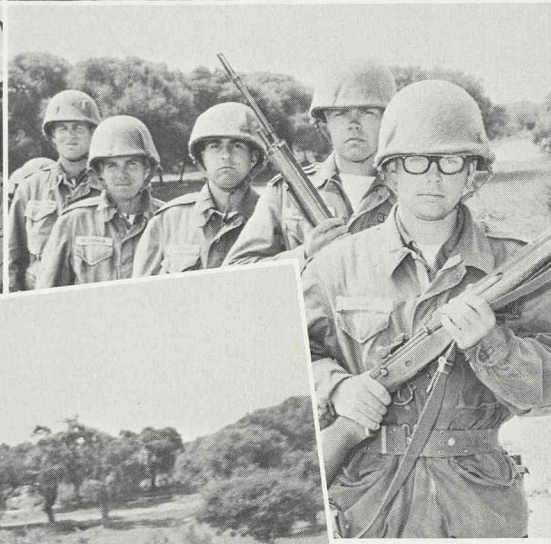
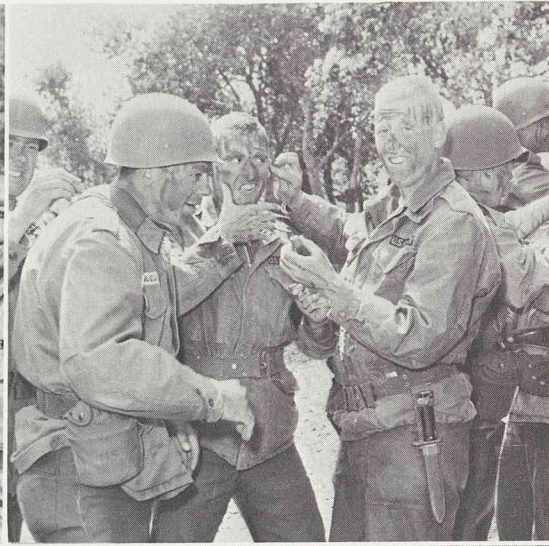
our training through the eyes of the camera

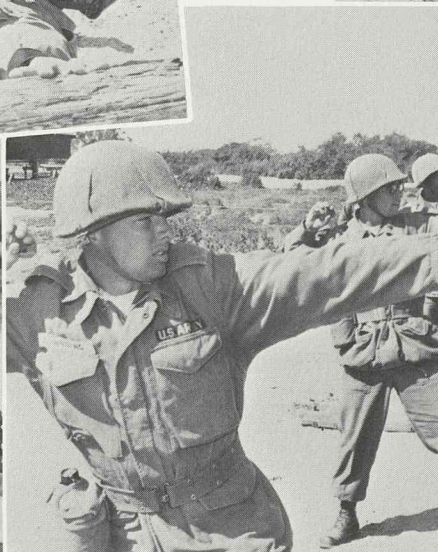
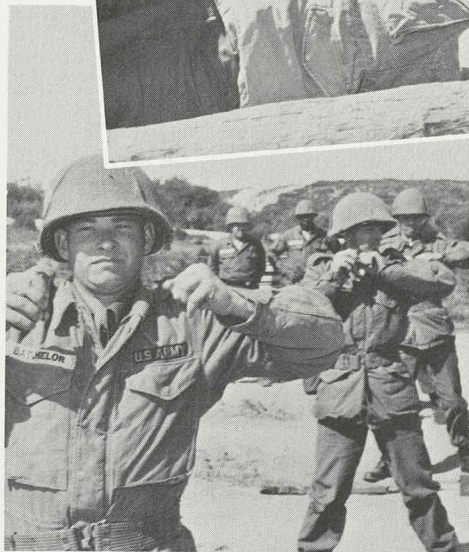
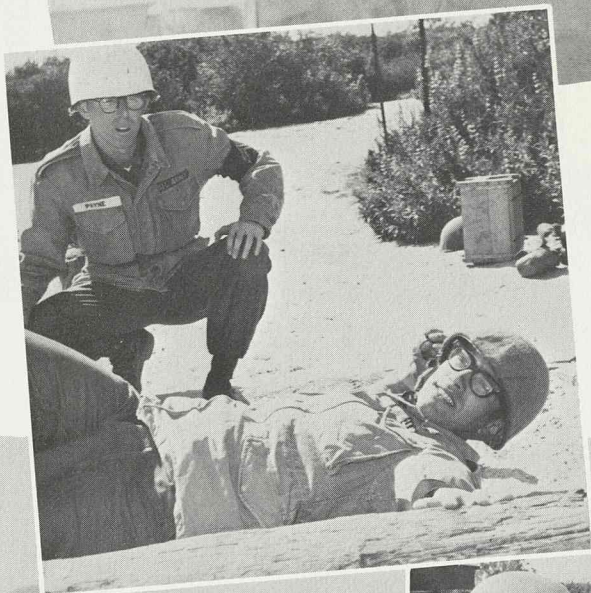
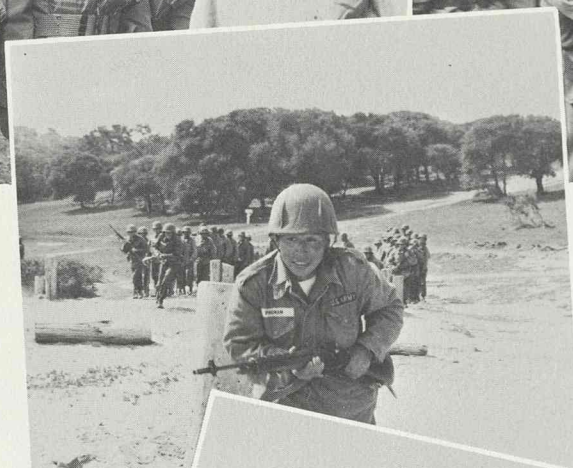


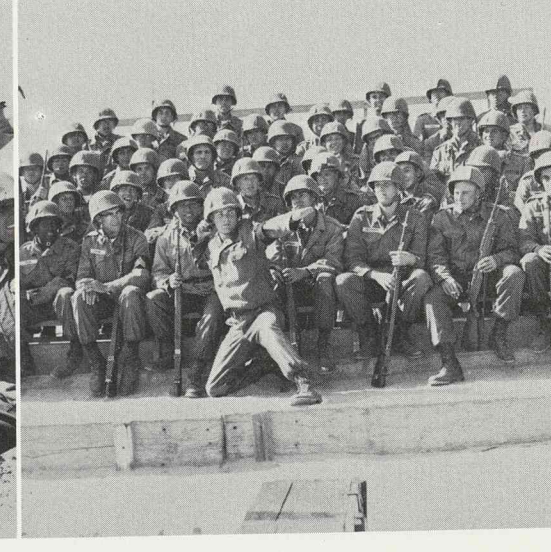
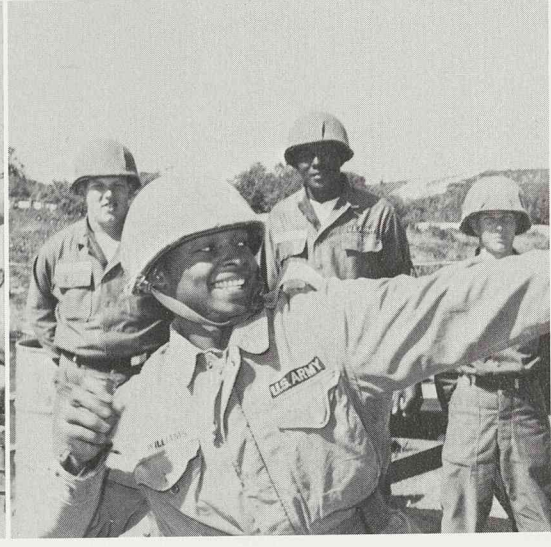
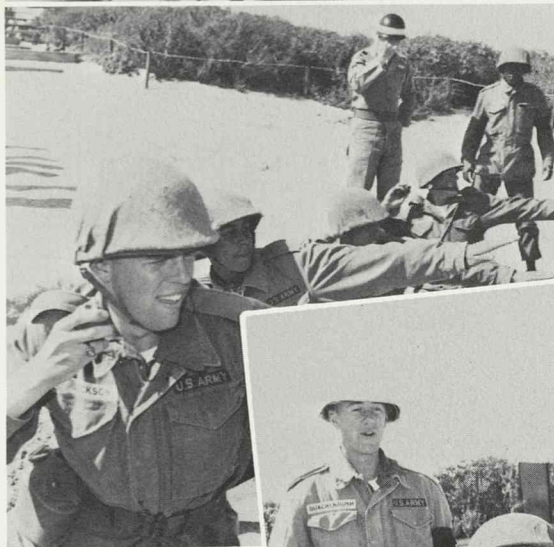
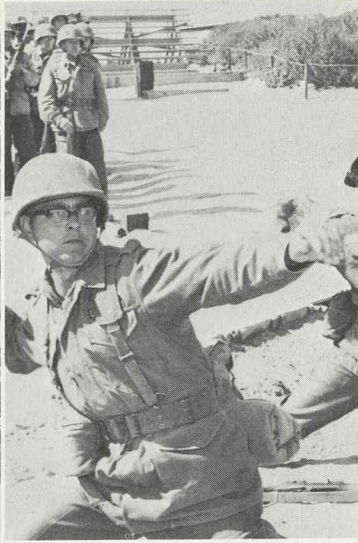


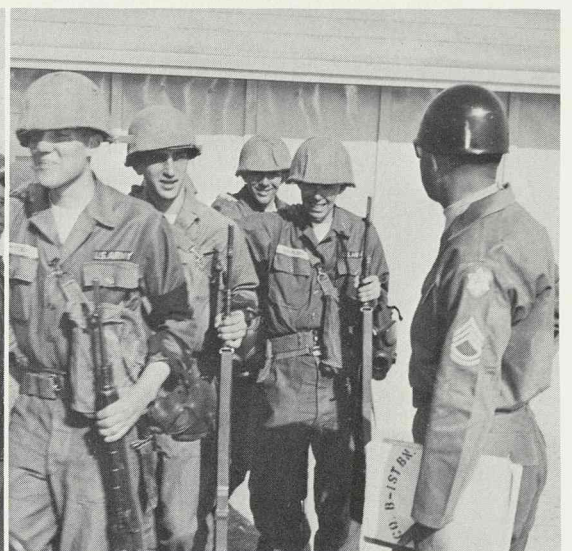


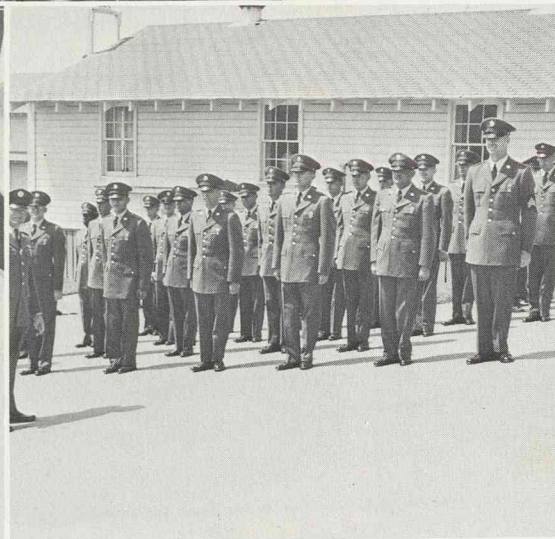
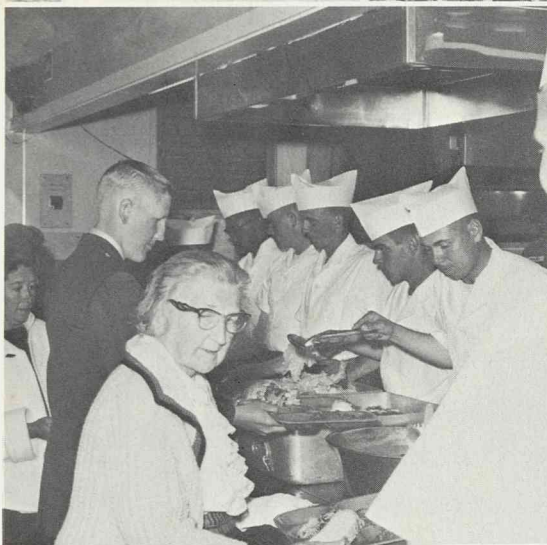
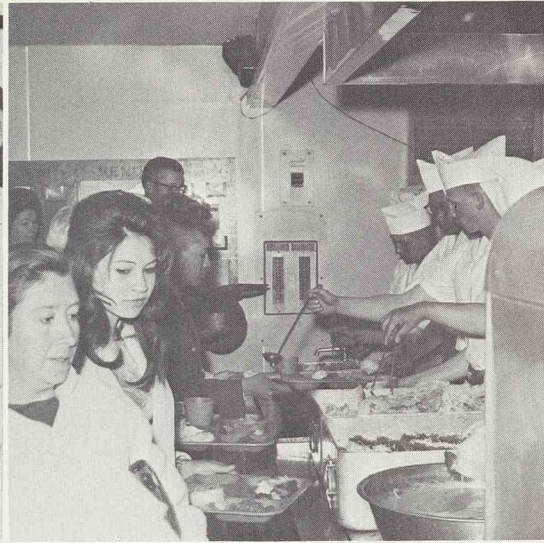
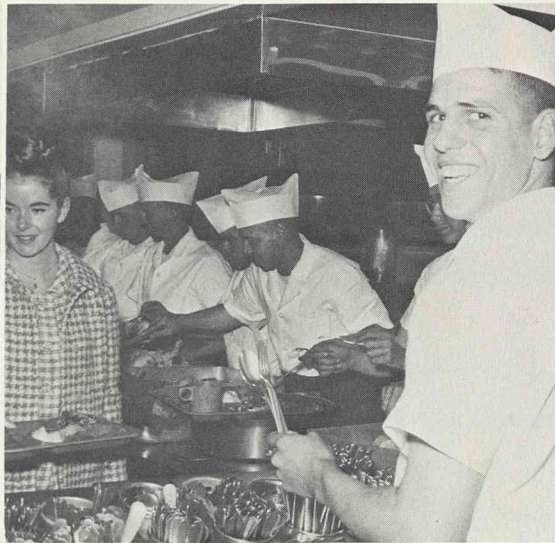


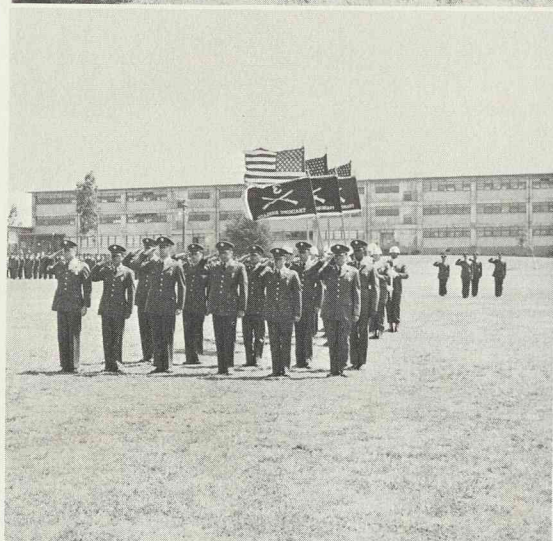
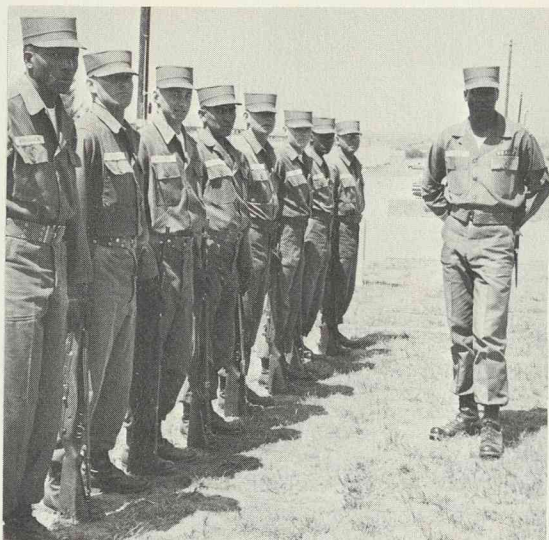




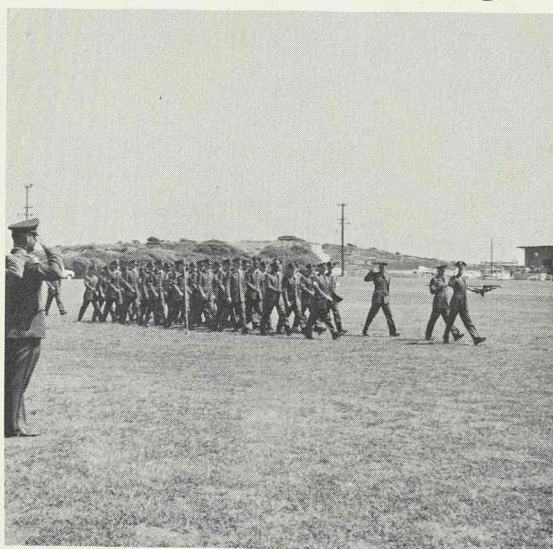








graduation



history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.

